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Friday, July 18, 1980

Asadha 27, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 21- 30)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 18, 1980/Asadha 27, 1902

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

USA's Increased Demand for Ferro Manganese

*592. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USA has increased its demand for ferro manganese recently;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to offer any concessions to exporters of ferro manganese; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (c). The export of ferro-manganese is canalised through the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), which is not aware of any increase in demand for ferro-manganese by the U.S.A. However, in view of the decline in production due to inadequate availability of power, the export of ferro-manganese has been completely banned since October, 1979.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अक्टूबर, 1979 के बाद एक्सपोर्ट बन्द किया है। रिपोर्ट में है :

"Within the framework of the policy announced by the Government every year, the target of 7 lakh tonnes, for 1979-80 for export

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of manganese ore was fully contracted. Shipment during 1979-80 were of the order of 6.72 lakh tonnes, valued approximately at Rs. 14 crores."

यह तो आपने रिपोर्ट में बताया है। मेरे ख्याल में मैंगनीज ओर के लिए अमरीका में बड़ी डिमाण्ड है। आज दुनिया में हमारा नम्बर छठा है, जो रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आई है, उसके हिसाब से।

हम मैंगनीज ओर का ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं और फारेन एक्सचेंज, जिसकी एक कठिन अवस्था है, उसके लिए मदद हो सकती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि हम अपने देश में मैंगनीज ओर की कुल कितनी टोटल क्वांटिटी-एक्सट्रैक्ट कर सकते हैं, उसमें से कितना इण्डस्ट्रीज में इस्तेमाल होता है और उसके बाद हमारे पास कितना सरप्लस रहता है जिसको हम कौन कौन सी कण्ट्रीज में, खासकर अमरीका जहाँ पर इसकी ज्यादा मांग है, भेजकर कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकते हैं?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, there is lot of difference between manganese ore and ferro-manganese. Ferro-manganese is the product of manganese ore after processing it. It is the ultimate product. The hon'ble Member has said about manganese ore and I said about ferro-manganese. Ferro-manganese processing is a power intensive process and, as such, the production is coming down. Ferro-manganese is a precious metal as far as we are concerned because it is the basic constituent for the production of steel. Out of 16 kilograms required for a tonne of steel production, 60 per cent is composed of ferro-manganese. We will be able to meet the requirement of our own steel establishments. Therefore the policy is that the export of ferro-manganese has to be discouraged to the extent possible. Our manganese ore is of a limited quantity. Production area is also a regulated area and our requirement is also extremely precious.

Therefore from 1972 onwards the export of manganese ore has been regulated. High-grade manganese ore is not permitted to be exported. The middle grade of 35 per cent to 45 per cent was allowed to be exported. Up to a particular period, as far as the other grades are concerned, they were allowed. This is the position. As far as ferro-manganese is concerned and as far as manganese ore is concerned, our reserves are limited and we cannot play any prodigal game with the limited quantity that we have.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पावर कट होने की वजह से फेरा-मैंगनीज का हमारा प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है। उसके साथ-ही-साथ प्रासेसिंग करने के लिए जिम प्लांट की जरूरत है, वह भी हमारे पास लेटेस्ट नहीं है, इसलिए प्रोडक्शन में कुछ कटौती ई है। तीसरे यह कि 1974 में वॉमर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि निर्यात में कटौती करने की वजह से प्रोडक्शन पर उसका असर हुआ है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हू कि आज हमारे देश में जो फार्न एक्सचेंज की परिस्थिति है उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार ने फेरा-मैंगनीज का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई स्टेप्स लिए हैं ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: To say 'we are in a difficult position' does not mean that we must squander away our slender resources of manganese ore. The production of ferro-manganese is highly power intensive. To produce one tonne of ferro manganese, around 2800 to 3450 kw.h. of power is required. So much of high quantity of power is required. As far as producers of ferro-manganese are concerned, there is no dearth of it. There are large number of concerns which are operating to produce ferro-manganese. Against licensed capacity full production has not been achieved. The production in 1979 was 188.7 thousand tonnes. For creation of additional capacity the prime constraint, as I said, is the availability of power as ferro-manganese production is highly power-intensive. Further we have to meet our own domestic requirements

and therefore it has got to be regulated. I am not saying it is a banned item but the position will have to be reviewed from time to time and it is being reviewed. In the course of the next few months another review will take place.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: For ferro-manganese, for every year the demand from foreign countries is going up. I would like to know from you, Sir, what are the compulsions for the Government to offer concession to exporters? We can easily export this; and the demand is there in foreign countries. Why the exporter is being allowed concession when the demand is there from all the countries? Why the concession to the export should be given?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained the constraints.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is no concession at all; there is no question of any concession. There is a suggestion in the question that some concession is being given. For that my answer is in the negative. The present policy of the Government in view of the power cuts has been to discourage the export of it, in spite of the foreign exchange needs. But there was a deviation in 1977 when a new firm was granted an industrial licence with collaboration of an American party for the export of this. That firm is now demanding permission for exporting which is under serious consideration. That was the only deviation made in the earlier policy of controlling the export. The deviation was made during the regime of the Janata Government.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In view of the answer of the hon. Minister, may I know whether any attempt is being made to beneficiate this low grade manganese ore? He says this, and it is a fact, that manganese are in short supply. In this context, I only want to know whether any

such attempt has been made to beneficiate the low-grade ore, so that it could be used for increased production and manufacture of ferro-manganese.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My information is that an attempt is being made.

Health hazards due to Zinc Smelter Plant in Debari, Udaipur

***593. SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that effluents from the Zinc Smelter Plant in Debari in Udaipur District of Rajasthan has been causing serious health hazards in the surrounding villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that the drinking water in the wells has been severely polluted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even the water of the stream which flows from the lake has become polluted and is not fit for drinking by the cattle;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take or have taken in this regard; and

(e) whether Government propose to fix some time-limit to completely remove the hazardous effects of the Zinc Smelter Plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

While the Hindustan Zinc Limited has taken stringent measures for treatment of effluent before discharging it and is continuously monitoring the quality of the discharge, it has since come to notice that the results are not fully satisfactory. The company has taken up in hand construction of a modern effluent treatment plant at

a cost of Rs. 65 lakhs. This plant is expected to go into operation by the end of this year. Though it is understood that the periodical medical check-up of the employees of the company living in that area has not indicated any health hazard, since Government attaches the highest importance to effective control of pollution, Government proposes to appoint a group of experts to examine the present situation and the adequacy of the proposed measures in order to put the matter beyond any doubt.

SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA : I would like to know whether the expert group will ascertain the views of the villagers in the surrounding areas?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The expert group will certainly do that. The experience of the villagers is a material factor which will be considered by the expert group for re-assessment of the situation. In fact, the villagers are being consulted and their opinion, agriculturists' and other's opinion, was sought to be collected. This Expert group will certainly associate with it the State Governments Pollution Control Board and the villagers would also be consulted.

Employment of Women in Public Sector

***594. SHRIMATI GEETA MukHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employment of women in public sector enterprises is very little in comparison to men;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government for rectification?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) On the basis of available information the estimated number of women employees in Central Public Enterprises is 47,000 out of total work force of 18.70 lakhs.

(b) This is due to employment being mostly in factories where unskilled and skilled work dominates and where due to historical and social reasons women do not seek employment excepting in some selected industries. This holds equally good for the entire employment market and is not particularly so in the public sector.

(c) Government are committed to grounds of sex. Public Enterprises ployment without discrimination on grounds of sex. Public Enterprises have also been advised to follow Government policy and to set up facilities like creches etc. to enable women to take up employment in these enterprises.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In the statement laid on the Table of the House, the hon. Minister has given the estimated number of women employees in the Central Public Enterprises and it comes to roughly 2-1/2 per cent of the total employees. The reason advanced by him is that this is due to employment being mostly in factories where unskilled and skilled work dominates and where due to historical and social reasons women do not seek employment etc. Is it a fact that the Indian Council of Social Science Research recently conducted a study of the employment of women in public sector undertakings. They took for their study six industries, coal mining, cotton textiles, pharmaceuticals, electronics, heavy industry and watch making and found that the percentage of women to the total employees has declined; between 1951 and 1971, the women's share in total employment of factories in these groups had declined from 11.43 per cent to 9.11 per cent, that is a fall of

20.30 per cent. Is it also a fact that one of the reasons advanced in that study is prejudice of the public sector management against women, which is very strong and another reason is that the public sector wants to avoid women because they do not want to face the trouble of granting women maternity benefits, no night work etc., which as the hon. Minister knows are part of the protective labour laws consistent with our Constitution?

Will our most honourable, very skilled and humorous Minister kindly tell us whether these reasons can in any way be considered historical and social? Is the prejudice of the public sector management a historical reason or a social reason specially in view of the fact that a law has been passed in this august House at an earlier date for the protection of women?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am grateful to the hon. Member for the compliments....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you return the same?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not believe in just doing the same thing immediately; I will do it in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: With compound interest.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I take your advice. So far as the facts are concerned, out of these 18.7 lakh employees, 6 lakhs are employed in Mines, and 2 lakhs in Steel. Therefore, in these two sectors, the employment of women is very difficult. The law prohibits employment of women underground. Also, there are restrictions in employment of women in certain areas in Steel. Therefore, what I have said, viz. that for certain reasons, in certain circumstances they do not seek employment in these areas, is borne out.

The hon. lady Member said that the overall employment had decreased. I have some figures for the overall growth of employment. I will give the figures because I do not know on what facts the non-official report is based. I am giving the official figures. During the decade, the overall employment had gone up by 4.1 per cent, and the employment of women had grown by 5.5 per cent. Therefore, the charge is not borne

I will also give more figures. The question has been put in a restricted way. In fact, the question relates only to the public enterprises, which generally refer to employment only in industrial undertakings. I have got figures for the entire public sector including departmental enterprises, banking enterprises, State Government enterprises and other public bodies like the Port Trusts and so on. In this field, if you take the total amount, you will find that the share of women employment in the public sector is 10 per cent.

The hon. lady Member knows that in certain fields, for instance in textiles, the entire reeling section is manned by women. It is manned by women. (*Interruption*) In the banking sector, again, there are large number of women in employment. And their proportion is growing. So, every effort is being made to increase the employment opportunities for women.

The next question of the lady Member is whether there is any prejudice in the public sector against employment of women. I wish to assure her, as the head of the public sector in the BPE, that I have no such prejudice. And naturally, the department under my charge will have no such prejudice. They will see that the constitutional guarantee viz. that there will be no discrimination whatsoever for employment on the ground of sex, will be fully implemented. It is true that employment of women

involves a little more cost, viz. by way of giving them maternity benefits and so on. But that does not, I repeat that does not, stand in the way of employing women.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about paternity leave?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know the hon. Member will come forward with a Bill. There is a move in Western countries to enforce equality of sexes, i.e. a move on the part of men to claim equal rights with women. I wish to assure the hon. lady Member that every effort is being made to increase opportunities for employment of women in the public sector.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: While I am quite inclined to believe that the Minister himself has no prejudice, I request him to take this public sector prejudice seriously. Is he aware of a circular by Coal India Ltd. that women who are retiring, can nominate only male relatives in their place, and cannot nominate their women relatives? Is it not a case of prejudice? If that is so, this thing requires to be gone into very seriously.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I take serious notice of this; and I will look into it. If there is any such circular, I will withdraw it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that women have been appointed to the extent of 10 per cent in the public sector undertakings. Is it in the offices, or factories and other places? He has stated that the constitutional guarantees will be looked into, regarding the employment of women. Will he issue a proper circular to the public sector undertakings, saying that in the offices at least, a percentage of jobs will be reserved for women? According to Census figures, women constitute approximately 50 per cent or 51 per cent. So, will he issue a proper circular to public undertakings that 50 per cent of the office employees will

be recruited from women—50 per cent or 51 per cent?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, will you take this suggestion?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The constitutional guarantee is that there should be no discrimination on the basis of sex. The constitutional guarantee is not that we should give employment in proportion to the population. Employment will be given on the basis of the relative merits, but there will be no disability attached to women as such for employment.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: It is true that the constitutional guarantee is against discrimination. But I feel there is so much of discrimination even in public undertakings. Even trained personnel are discriminated against. Recently in FACT, out of the Chemistry graduates who were trained there for 3 years, all the male trainees—i.e. all the trainees except the 3 women trainees—were absorbed in regular service. Only these 3 women trainees were thrown out. I approached the Minister and also requested for his intervention. But nothing has been done so far. So, there is utter disregard of women on the plea that night work is forbidden for them. When women are taken in service, the argument put forward is that men will have to do more night work. A protective legislation is passed, to protect the rights of women, because they are performing special duties in society. In order to protect the ladies, we have passed certain protective legislation; but because of that legislation, we are now losing jobs. That has come to that. What is the remedy proposed by the Government for meeting this? Everywhere we are receiving complaints viz. that in public undertakings, women are being neglected, and they are sent out of factories. This discrimination occurs even with regard to the provision of training facilities. Regarding training facilities, the ICSR was telling that because of the lack of training facilities—these various institutions are not training them—they will not be given

any job. So, the training facilities are also very meager for women. What are the remedies for rectifying these training facilities handicap?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall start having prejudice now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Night work is prohibited for women and therefore if in certain areas, they say they cannot employ women for night work, then it is not a case of prejudice; it is a case of the observance of the law of the land. It is prohibited in certain areas. (*Interruptions*) not all; you did not hear my words. "In certain areas," I said. I clearly stated that night work is prohibited in certain areas; and I said, in those cases, it is not possible, because merely by saying night work is prohibited in certain areas therefore there is a prejudice, I said, it is not so. In certain cases, it is prohibited and therefore it is not done. The other question which the hon. member asked is about training facilities. The plan of action put forward in 1977 by the Ministry of Social Welfare is that you should afford greater training facilities for women. It has not been followed in the last two or three years. We are taking it again and we are trying to implement this recommendation, namely, providing greater training facilities for women.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: They are putting forward this excuse. If such things are not brought to your notice, then what will be the remedy?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Development of Tourism in Goa

*596. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what measures are proposed to be taken to develop new scenic areas to attract more tourists to Goa; and

(b) money intended to be allotted for the same during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The Tourism plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in the next five years. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are:

(i) identification and development of travel circuits; and

(ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling along these travel circuits.

For this purpose discussions were held with State Tourism Officials, and details are being worked out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. Their proposals are awaited.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : पर्यटन विश्व का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है। इसका विकास बड़ी तेजी से हो रहा है। गत वर्ष अनुमान है कि 23 करोड़ लोग विदेशों में यात्रा पर गए। यह राजस्व प्राप्ति का सब से बड़ा साधन है। यह रोजगार का भी साधन है। पर्यटन एक प्रकार का निर्यात व्यापार है। इससे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ता है।

प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य की दृष्टि में गोआ बहुत ही समृद्ध है। इसलिए उसे दक्षिण का नन्दनवन कहते हैं। वहाँ सैकड़ों ऐसे स्थल विद्यमान हैं जिन्हें देखने के लिए देश विदेश के कोने कोने से असंख्य लोग आते हैं। वहाँ का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य बारहों महीने हराभरा रहता है। समृद्ध समुद्र तट, पानी में झीले, स्वास्थ्य-समृद्ध जलवायु, आने कहा कहा से लोगों को खींच कर लाती है। ऐसा सौंदर्य-समृद्ध गोआ है।

पर्यटन की प्रथम आवश्यकता है रहने के वास्ते आरामदेह स्थान। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने गोआ में होटल सेवाओं में सुधार करने, उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने, नए होटलों की स्थापना करने, युवक होस्टल, यात्री निवास, पर्यटक कार्टेजिज आदि के बारे में क्या किया है, क्या कोई नई योजना बनाई है ?

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : गोआ में अधिक संख्या में टूरिस्ट्स को आकर्षित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कई चीजों के बारे में विचार विनिमय हुआ है। पहले राज्य सरकार को सुझाव दिया गया था कि इसके इंटरनेटिड डिवेलपमेंट के लिए कोई स्टेचुटरी टूरिज्म डिवेलपमेंट प्रायोरिटी बनाई जाए। काफी समय तक विचार करने के बाद यह निर्णय किया कि स्टेचुटरी

प्रायोरिटी न बना करके टूरिस्ट डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाई जाए, लेकिन बाद में यह भी इन लोगों ने छोड़ दिया। अब सरकार ने टाउन एंड कण्ट्री प्लानिंग की गोआ दमन और दीव के लिए व्यवस्था की है। उसके अन्तर्गत इंटरनेटिड डिवेलपमेंट के लिए कार्य किया जा रहा है। अभी पिछले महीने हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों ने राज्य के टूरिस्ट विभाग के अधिकारियों से सलाह मशविरा किया था। और उनसे कहा कि वे उन क्षेत्रों को, जहाँ वह डेवलप करने के लिए अधिक उचित स्थान समझते हैं, उनको बताये और उन स्थानों पर जब उनकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तब विस्तार से चर्चा होगी। लेकिन मैं फिलहाल इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई० टी० डी० सी० ने एक यूी स्टार होटल बीच पर बनाने का निर्णय किया है, जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये भी सैंक्शन हो चुके हैं, वैसे भी एक यूथ होस्टल बना हुआ है।

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : गोआ में पर्यटन के लिए परिवहन सुविधा व अन्य रियायतें देने, विदेशों में प्रचार करने, व मनोरंजन आदि के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या योजनाएं बना रही है ? गोआ के जीवन और संस्कृति की शलक का प्रसार करने के लिए क्या-क्या कम उठाये गये हैं ? विमान सेवा को सुधारने और हवाई अड्डे को अच्छा करने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम बनाये गये हैं ? वर्तमान वर्ष में इसके लिए कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया है ? छठी योजना में गोआ को पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकसित करने के लिए कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख योजनाएं हैं ?

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : छठी योजना में जो जोड़ने की बात है, मो अभी तक इस तरह से हरेक स्टेट का निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन उनके स्टेट टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट से जो प्रपोजल आयेगा, उसमें यह पूछा गया है कि किन स्थानों का विकास करना चाहते हैं, कितना उस पर व्यय होगा और किन क्षेत्रों को वह तत्काल लाना चाहते हैं किन का प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी मांगी गई है। ज्योंही जानकारी आयेगी, यहाँ टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट से विचार-विनिमय कर के यह तय किया जायेगा। जहाँ तक टूरिस्टों के अधिक संख्या में वहाँ जाने का सवाल है, वहाँ गाँवा का एयर-बस से जोड़ने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Goa is admittedly one of the most important places of tourist interest in the country and yet one of the most neglected places. We do not have transport facilities. We do not have Railway facilities. We have only one on flight going to that place most of the time. There is not a single ITDC hotel up till now. Government has recently identified eight golden triangles for priority development in tourism and they are

Konarak, Puri, Bhuvneshwar, Jodhpur, Bikaner and so on. Will the hon. Minister consider including Goa also which is neglected unfortunately among these golden triangles for priority development in our national tourism policy and improve the transport facilities and the hotel facilities in that territory which are so much neglected and yet are so important from the tourists point of view?

श्री चन्द्रालाल चन्दाकर : गोवा एक दर्शनीय स्थल है, वहां भारत के भी और विदेश के भी काफी यात्री जाते हैं, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां आने-जाने के साधनों की जो सुविधाएं कम हैं, इसीलिए गोवा को एअर-बस से जोड़ने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है और यह काम जल्दी प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वहां कोई होटल नहीं है, वहां थ्री-स्टार होटल बनाने का निर्णय आई० टी० डी० सी० द्वारा लिया जा चुका है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था भी कर दी गई है ।

जहां तक गोल्डन ट्राइएंगल में गोवा को जोड़ने की बात है, मुझे विश्वास है कि टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से इस दर्शनीय स्थल के बारे में भी प्रस्ताव आयेगा और भारत सरकार का टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट इस पर विचार करेगा । इस तरह जो भी मुझाव होगा उस पर हम निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे ।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: In connection with part (b) of the question I want to ask two supplementaries. One is the very important linkage which connects northern and southern part of Goa over the Mandavi river. There is a need for a bridge across it which will develop tourism. When will that be implemented? Secondly, a meeting took place between the various officials. In that meeting, how much allocation was demanded in the Sixth Five Year Plan for development of the port and how much has been allotted?

श्री चन्द्रालाल चन्दाकर : कितनी रकम एलाट हुई है, यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है । इसकी निश्चित जानकारी देने के लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए । गोवा में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए न केवल आई० टी० डी० सी० द्वारा होटल खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है, बल्कि वहां चार या पांच प्राइवेट होटल खोले जा रहे हैं । इसके लिए आई० एफ० सी० आई० से काफी रकम देने का निर्णय किया गया है । वहां से अभी तक प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है । गोवा के

जो नागरिक विदेशों में रहते हैं, उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी दिलचस्पी ली है । हम उनकी भी सहायता करने का इरादा रखते हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत दादब : इस सदन में अलग-अलग स्थानों को टूरिज्म के लिए डेवेलप करने के लिए कई बार अलग-अलग प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि दुनिया के बहुत से देश टूरिज्म को एक इण्डस्ट्री की तरह डेवेलप कर रहे हैं और भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिसमें बाहरी देशों से टूरिज्म की सम्भावनाएँ बहुत ज्यादा हैं, इस देश में भी टूरिज्म को एक इण्डस्ट्री की तरह डेवेलप किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि सरकार पूरे देश के टूरिस्ट स्थानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाये । चूंकि इस समय छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर विचार हो रहा है, क्या सरकार उसमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखेगी ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कहने के बावजूद राज्य की ओर से प्रस्ताव नहीं आता है । अगर राज्य सरकारों में यह कमजोरी है, तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर एक सुव्यवस्थित टूरिज्म योजना बनाई जाये और टूरिज्म को एक उद्योग की तरह विकसित किया जाये, क्या सरकार एक ऐसी टीम बनायेगी जो देश के तमाम ऐसे स्थानों को ध्यान में रख कर एक योजना तैयार करे, जहां टूरिज्म की सम्भावनाएँ हैं, और उसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों से विचार-विमर्श करे ? क्या इस योजना को बनाते समय केवल विदेशी यात्रियों का ही ध्यान नहीं रखा जायेगा, बल्कि हमारे देश के लोग भी अपने देश के दूसरे हिस्सों को देख सकें और हमारे देश का भी पर्यटन बढ़ सके, क्या इसके लिए थ्री-स्टार या फ़ाइव-स्टार होटल ही नहीं, बल्कि सस्ते टूरिस्ट लाज बनाये जायेंगे, जिनमें हमारे मध्यम वर्ग के लोग गरीब लोग, मजदूर और नौजवान रह सकें ? दूसरे देशों में इस बात को बहुत प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है कि कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर, नौजवान और बच्चे अपने देश के दूसरे भागों को देख सकें और इस के लिए सन्त निवास-स्थान तथा दूसरी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध की जाती हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रालाल चन्दाकर : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, वह एक अच्छा सुझाव है । जहां तक हमारे देश में टूरिज्म का सम्बन्ध है, भारतवर्ष एक बहुत ही प्राचीन देश है, जिसमें उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूर्व और पश्चिम में, सब तरफ दर्शनीय स्थल हैं । पहले जमाने में टूरिस्ट के लिए धर्मशालाएँ और सराय बनाई जाती थीं । अब उनके स्थान पर थ्री-स्टार, फ़ोर-स्टार या फ़ाइव-स्टार होटल बनाये जा रहे हैं । अपने देश के लोगों के लिए, जो अधिक पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं, छोटे होटल, निजी होटल और सस्ते काटेज बनाने को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है । हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अधिक से अधिक लोग अपने देश को देख सकें और हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी जा सकें । इस लिए जगह जगह टूरिस्ट सेंटर, टूरिस्ट होम और वर्कर्स लाज बनाये जा रहे हैं । जहां तक पूरे देश

के लिए योजना बनाने का सम्यक्बन्ध है, पूरे देश के लिए एक दस-वर्षीय योजना के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। 1979 में हिन्दुस्तान में 7.64 लाख यात्री आये थे। हम इस संख्या को पांच साल में—1985 तक—दुगना कर देना चाहते हैं। और इसी लिए हम ट्रिस्ट स्थानों को डेवलप करने के लिए एक ट्रिस्ट पार्लिसी और योजना बना रहे हैं।

Working of Durgapur Steel Plant

*597. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Durgapur Steel Plant has been plummeting month after month;

(b) if so, whether the production in May and June has also gone to the lowest so far;

(c) if so, whether due to this many industries which are dependent on steel have suffered heavily; and

(d) if so, what steps the Union Government are considering to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that the production in Durgapur Steel Plant has been plummeting month after month or that the production in the months of May and June, 1980 has been the lowest so far. It is, however, true that the production in the plant has, in recent months, been very severely affected owing to inadequate supply of power and inadequate availability, both in terms of quality and quantity, of coking coal. The actual production of ingot steel and saleable steel during April, May and June, 1980 with reference to the targets, was as under:—

Month	Ingot steel		Saleable steel	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
(All figures in tonnes) (All figures in tonnes)				
April, 1980	89,000	57,100	70,200	31,400
May, 1980	93,000	58,700	74,200	30,200
June, 1980	82,000	55,700	72,100	45,100

(c) Except for shortfall in the production of specific items, such as wheel-sets for the Railways, which are not produced by other integrated steel plants in the public sector, Durgapur Steel Plant cannot be singled out for an adverse effect on the industrial production, on account of shortage of steel items also produced by other steel plants.

(d) Captive generation of power at Durgapur Steel Plant has been maximised. It has also been decided to set up additional thermal power generation facilities consisting of 2×60 MW sets in the steel plant. The scheme is

under implementation and the first set is likely to be commissioned in 1982-83 and the second, six months later.

Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, Damodar Valley Corporation, Coal Supplying Agencies and the Railways to secure maximum supplies of power and good coking coal for the steel plant. Actual supplies of coal and power as well as other essential inputs are being closely monitored at various levels on a daily basis.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: There are certain items which are exclusively

produced in certain steel plants. For example, wheel-set is an exclusive item which is produced in Durgapur Steel Plant. I want to know from the hon. Minister what was the target of wheel-sets for the months of March, April, May and June and what was the actual production?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The figures are like this:

Month	Target	Actual production
April	1583	644
May	1583	782
June	1583	1310

So, it is not a case of plummeting but it is a case of coming down and going up.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I am not able to argue with the able Minister. But please see part (c) of my question. It says: "If so, whether due to this many industries which are dependent on steel have suffered heavily." The answer is:

"Except for shortfall in the production of specific items, such as wheelsets for the Railways, which are not produced by other integrated steel plants in the public sector, Durgapur Steel Plant cannot be singled out for an adverse effect on the industrial production, on account of shortage of steel items also produced by other steel plants."

MR. SPEAKER: He must be having some special love for Durgapur.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is reported that on account of the shortfall of the wheel-sets produced exclusively in Durgapur, the wagon manufacturing industry have suffered heavily and some units even have gone for closure.

In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the action the Government is going to take to come out of this crisis?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, my answer was in relation to the index of industrial production. All I said was that the particular fall in that particular section cannot be singled out as the major contributory factor for showing the fall in the industrial production index. That is all that is meant. Nothing more than that, because it is so marginal. As far as its effect on the other industrial areas is concerned, it is so clear that Durgapur is the only concern which is producing the wheel sets and therefore the fall in the production of wheel sets will certainly affect the railways. That is the sector which is affected. As to what other industries which are affected, to the extent we are not able to supply to the other industries, that also is affected. Here the Railways have been informed that there is a fall in the production of wheel sets and we informed them that they may take steps to make up for the fall elsewhere. The question is, there is a fall in the production. This is a trend which was set from 1977 onwards. In 1976-77, the total production of steel ingots was 1,091,400 tonnes and the rolling mill production was 901,300 tonnes. During 1977-78 it was sustained. In 1978-79 plummeting started. It was 945,500 tonnes of steel ingots and 775,800 tonnes of saleable steel. In 1979-80 it went down again to 882,513 tonnes. From 72 per cent of the target it ended up with 48 per cent of the target as far the rolling mill section is concerned. As far as the ingots section is concerned, from 68 per cent it came down to 55 per cent. From there the month of March starts. Therefore, we have not been able to reverse the trend that is there. It is not a question of plummeting from there. On the other hand, in the month of June it had ended up with a slight spurt of 45,100 tonnes. The question was whether it is the lowest. It is not, because in March it was 33,900 tonnes of saleable steel, and in June it was 45,123 tonnes. That does not mean that the upward trend can be maintained unless coal is available and unless power is available. Power is in a bad position, coal is in a

bad position. I do not want to go into an explanation as to how it is. When the power is in a bad position, it is not the ingot section that is affected, it is the rolling mill section which is effected because rolling mill is the power intensive section. When the coal is in short supply, the ingot section is affected. Those are the two maladies affecting the steel industry. Now, the steps which are taken are, we are in continuous dialogue with the DVC, we are now putting up a captive plant for generation of electricity for our own purpose, the cost of which is about Rs. 80 crores. That scheme has been finalised, it is in the process of implementation for a fall back upon. Not that we are sleeping over it. Whatever humanly is possible, steps are being taken in an effort to reverse the trend that was set in 1977-78.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker. Sir, two reasons have been given. (*Interruptions*). One is an ex-Minister, the other is a proxy Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You are in between

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, it appears from the answers that two reasons have been identified as the cause for the going down of production, namely, inadequate supply of power and inadequate availability both in terms of quality and quantity of coking coal. May I know what is the main source of supply of power to Durgapur steel project? And if it is DVC, then what was the quantum that they are required to supply to Durgapur steel project and what has been the percentage of supply at least during this year, from January to June, 1980? So far as coal is concerned, what are the constraints in receiving adequate supply of coal both in terms of quality and quantity when it is almost in the coal belt and the coal industry is now completely under the control of the Central Government? We would like to know this as Durgapur is one of the prestige Projects in this country and it has serious impact on the economy of the country.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I can appreciate the attempt to set one Ministry against another, but let me not get into that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As the hon. Minister has no answer, he is trying to sidetrack the issue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: As far as his Ministry is concerned, my limit ends where I can say I am not getting what I want. The rest is with some other Ministry. I am not able to say what the constraints in that Ministry are.

As far as power is concerned, the Damodar Valley Corporation is the main supplier of power to us, the only supplier of power to us. Our total demand is 62 MVA and DVC has promised 50 MVA, but that has not been forthcoming. The result was that in March we had to close down for 19 days, in April, 1980 we had to close down for 23 days and in May, 1980 we had to close down for 30 days. That is with respect to the rolling mill.

With regard to the ingot mill, as far as coal is concerned, the same constraint is obtaining. The quality of the coal has gone down. Again, you will immediately say that I am going back to the other Government. I do not want to say anything like that. (*Interruptions*)

I do not want to provoke him, I am only taking note of his presence.

These are the constraints as far as we are concerned. As far as I know, steps are being taken to correct these constraints and put things right, both in the power sector and the coal sector, and with that the position will definitely improve.

Decision on Rajkot Airport

***598. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision for the expansion project for Rajkot Airport had been taken long back;

(b) if so, when it was taken and what has been the progress of the said project during the last 5 years;

(c) how much expenses were incurred during the above period;

(d) what are estimated plans, projects and expenses for the said expansion;

(e) when the expansion work is likely to be completed;

(f) whether the runway at Rajkot is not suitable for Boeing planes; and

(g) if so, the action taken so that Boeing planes can land at the Rajkot Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The decision to modify and improve the airport for Boeing landing standards has been taken. Necessary sanction has been issued.

(c) to (e). So far an expenditure of Rs. 17.92 lakhs has been incurred against the phase I project estimate of Rs. 129.33 lakhs on strengthening of runway and pavements and Rs. 39.95 lakhs on modification and extension of terminal buildings. The first phase of the work is scheduled to be completed by middle of 1982.

(f) and (g). As soon as the runway is strengthened and made fit for Boeing landing, regular Boeing 737 services will be introduced. However, attempt is being made to start limited Boeing services at an early date.

श्री रामजी भाई माबाणि: अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजकोट मेरी कान्स्टीचूयेसी है, जो कि एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण शहर है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह काम सन् 1982 से पहले पूरा हो सकेगा ?

नौबतान और परिवहन तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री. (श्री अन्नत प्रसाद शर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक काम को पूरा का सवाल है, वह हम

बहुत जल्दी ही पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। साथ-ही-साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि बोइंग सर्विस बम्बई से राजकोट हम एक दो महीने में ही शुरू कर सकेंगे।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I presume that Government is aware that the Rajkot-Bombay sector has enjoyed hundred per cent occupancy, which is not the case in all the sectors of the Indian Airlines network. Therefore, although because of the runway works being completed, the full capacity of the Boeing may not be utilised, with reduced capacity, I hope, the Boeing services will start as soon as the new Boeings go into operation. Secondly, is the Government aware that there is no rapport between the Rajkot Urban Development Authority and the DGCA, with the result in the approach roads of this runway, illegal construction work has gone on, which would hamper the strengthening of the runway? What is the action taken by the Government on Rajkot Development Authority

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: So far as their internal problem is concerned, I am sorry, I do not know about it. But the problems which the hon. member has raised may be true. The only thing, I can say is, as he said, there is a great traffic between Bombay and Rajkot. Keeping that in view, we have thought of it and we are starting this service very soon, we will start it within a month or two, in August or September; that will be in Bombay-Rajkot sector. As regards the other suggestions made by the hon. Member, we have taken note of them.

कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना

* 599. श्री रामाधत्तार शस्त्री : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कप्ट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े का मूल्य कम करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिया उर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख). कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की उपभोक्ता कीमतें (1974 से स्थिर) पहले की उत्पादन लागतों से कम हैं। इस लिए कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की उपभोक्ता कीमतों को और कम करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, पता नहीं मंत्री जी ने किम आधार पर यह कह दिया कि 1974 के बाद कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। आप कहीं भी जा कर पता लगा सकते हैं, कीमते बढ़ी है, और दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे गरीबों के लिए कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की कितनी जरूरत है, इस का हम सब को अहसास है और इसी लिए आप ने यह योजना चलाई थी। इन बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या आप यह बतला सकेंगे कि योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर सरकार जो अध्ययन कर रही है, इस अध्ययन का काम कितने दिनों में समाप्त होगा और किन मुख्य बातों के बारे में अध्ययन कार्य चल रहा है ?

श्री जिया उर्रहमान अन्सारी : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है, 1974 के बाद कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। शास्त्री जी अगर कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े के अलावा दूसरे कपड़ों की बाबत कह रहे हों...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

श्री जिया उर्रहमान अन्सारी : कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। 1974 में जो प्राइसिंग थी, वही आज भी चली आ रही है, जिन को हम मिलों से खरीद कर अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन चैनल के जाग्ये उपभोक्ताओं को देते हैं।

अब जहां तक यह सवाल है कि हम किन पहलुओं पर गौर कर रहे हैं और कितनी जल्दी किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस में बहुत से मुखनलिफ पहलू हैं। एक पहलू यह भी है कि कण्ट्रोल का जो कपड़ा बनता है, उस में हम कुछ मक्कीडी देते हैं और वह मक्कीडी जो हम देते हैं वह कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन और मार्केट में जिस भाव पर हम उस को बेचना चाहते हैं, उन दोनों के बीच में जो डिफेन्स है, उस को ध्यान में रख कर देते हैं ताकि कण्ट्रोल क्लाय प्रोड्यूस करने में जो मिलों को

घाटा होता है, उस को पूरा किया जा सके और चीपर रेट्स पर कपड़ा बेचा जा सके। अभी जो प्राइस एस्केलेशन होता है और इनपुट्स की कास्ट बढ़ने से जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाता है, वह एक मसला है। इसकी वजह से हम पूरे तौर पर री-इन्वर्ग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और इस कारण कुछ डिफीकल्टीज हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। इसी तरह से कुछ और भी मसले हैं और मैं शास्त्री जी को यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम जल्दी किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे और हमारी यह खाहिश है कि हम कण्ट्रोल क्लाय कम कीमत पर दे कर और खास तौर से बीकर सैंक्शन आफ दि सोसाइटी को कण्ट्रोल क्लाय और चीपर क्लाय उपलब्ध करा कर उन की खिदमत कर सकें। यह हमारी खाहिश है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Soviet Buyers Boycotted Calcutta Tea Auction

*595. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet buyers have boycotted Calcutta tea auction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the boycott will entail loss to the trade and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Soviet buyers kept out of Calcutta Auction only for sale No. 25 held on 16th and 17th June, 1980.

(b) More than a lakh chests of Tea worth approx. Rs. 8.6 crores meant for export to USSR were held up in exporters' warehouses due to agitation/picketing by members of Calcutta Tea Workers' Board. The agitation of workers commenced from 12th May, 1980 and finally ended on 23rd June, 1980. The agitation/picketing of the workers prevented shipment of tea to the Soviet Union and as a result the

USSR decided to opt out of the Calcutta Auctions on 16th and 17th June, 1980.

(c) The absence of Soviet buyers resulted in some losses to the producers as the teas normally purchased by USSR were mostly withdrawn from sale No. 25 and those which were sold fetched lower prices due to lack of competition. The situation, however normalised from sale No. 26 held on 23/24th June 1980 when Soviet buyers resumed buying tea from Calcutta Auctions.

Shifting of Head Office of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

*600. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the head office of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is at Delhi; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to shift it to Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) is a unit of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) which has its Corporate Office at Delhi. The office of the General Manager, VSP was shifted to Visakhapatnam in September, 1975. Since then the Project Office has been functioning at Visakhapatnam.

Displaced persons around Bokaro Steel Ltd.

*601. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the movement of the persons displaced in the process of making colonies and factories for the Bokaro Steel Plant

around that Plant resulting in several arrests this month;

(b) if so, facts thereof in detail; and

(c) what are the demands of the displaced persons and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Bokaro Steel Plant, it appears that 72 persons who were trying to obstruct the construction activities on the road from Sector IV to Sector VIII were arrested by the local authorities between the 18th June and 20th June, 1980. They have all since been released on bail. The situation is reported to be peaceful. It is not known whether the arrested were displaced persons or not. Though no demands have been placed before the Plant Management, it appears that the agitation was launched on the said dates to seek fulfilment of the following main grievances:—

(a) All those displaced families who have not been benefited so far by the existing policy to offer employment opportunity to one person per family, should be offered employment in the company on priority basis.

(b) In the second phase, all such displaced person whose entire village would be demolished, should be given an additional employment per family and accordingly the existing employment policy regarding the displaced persons should be suitably modified.

(c) They claimed that earlier they were informed that their homestead land would not be acquired and even though subsequently their homestead land was acquired but their objections were not referred to appropriate authority. They further

claimed that when their land is being vacated now it should be done on the basis of new land acquisition proceedings and they should be entitled to have adequate employment opportunities.

Efforts are being made to collect more details regarding the grievances of the displaced persons and such further action as may be warranted will be taken.

Tax-free and upward Revision of City Compensatory Allowance

*602. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees was fixed more than a decade ago and has remained unchanged and restricted to the maximum extent of Rs. 75.00 p.m.; and

(b) in view of enormous increase in the cost of living in metropolitan cities, whether Government propose to revise it upward and also make it tax-free?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The existing rates of Compensatory (City) Allowance payable to the Central Government employees which are subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 in A class cities, are based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and have been in force since 1st November 1973. A demand made by the Staff Side in the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) for upward revision of the rates of the allowance was remitted to a Committee of the Council whose formal report is awaited. No proposal is, however, at present under consideration for making the allowance tax-free.

Cocoa Growers in Kerala

*603. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the import of cocoa on a large scale, cocoa growers in Kerala are facing a crisis;

(b) what is the total demand of cocoa in the country and how much is produced in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to end the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Government has received a representation that cocoa growers in Kerala are facing difficulties in disposing of their produce, and that import of cocoa beans should be stopped. The Government has carefully considered the situation. The total demand for cocoa in the country exceeds indigenous production, and, therefore, it is not possible to ban the import of this commodity. The requirement of the organised sector at the present level of capacity utilisation is estimated to be about 1600 tonnes. In addition, 300 to 400 tonnes is required by the units in the small scale sector. Thus, the total domestic demand is of the order of 2000 tonnes per annum. As against this, the present level of indigenous production is estimated to be about 1,000 tonnes. The gap between the total demand and indigenous production has to be met by imports from other countries.

2. However, Government has decided to regulate imports having regard to domestic production and demand. Import of cocoa beans and cocoa powder has, therefore, been canalised through STC with effect from 16th July, 1980. Henceforth, it will be possible to so regulate imports that the interests of indigenous growers are safeguarded.

मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में पोस्ट की भूसी पर आधारित संयंत्र की स्थापना

*604. श्री फूल चन्द शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले में पोस्ट की भूसी पर आधारित जो संयंत्र स्थापित किया जाना था वह नहीं लगाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त संयंत्र की स्थापना स्थगित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मंदसौर और रतलाम के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और मंदसौर नीमच और आश्वोरा से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों पर यह निर्णय लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं कि वहाँ पर संयंत्र स्थापित करना संभव नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या इस संयंत्र को स्थापित करने का प्रश्न अभी भी विचाराधीन है ?

श्रित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० बैकटरामन) (क) से (घ) : सरकार ने, पोस्ट के चौरा लगे डोडों से अल्कालायड निकालने के लिए विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग से एक संयंत्र लगाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दी थी । लेकिन बाद में विदेशी सहयोगियों ने स्वीकृत शर्तों पर, तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध करने से इन्कार कर दिया । इसलिए अब किन्हीं अन्य विदेशी निर्माताओं से उपयुक्त तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने संयंत्र लगाने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्थान प्रस्तावित किए थे :—

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (i) मंदसौर | (ii) नीमच |
| (iii) रतलाम | (iv) जावरा |
| (v) शामगढ | (vi) मुवासरा |

इस संयंत्र को इन्ही स्थानों में से किसी एक अथवा दूसरे स्थान पर लगाये जाने के बारे में अनेक दरखास्तें भी प्राप्त हुई थी । मुवासरा और शामगढ इस परियोजना के लिए विलकुल अनुपयुक्त पाये गये थे क्योंकि इन स्थानों पर उक्त परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित जल उपलब्ध नहीं है । जावरा में भी कोई उपयोगी बुनियादी सुविधाएं अथवा औद्योगिक आधार व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नहीं थी और इसलिए इसे भी उक्त परियोजना के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया । इसलिए, मैसर्स इन्जियरिंग्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड ने, जो इस परियोजना के लिए हमारे परामर्शदाता हैं, कच्ची सामग्रियों, रसायनों, भूमि, आधार-व्यवस्था की उपलब्धता, अपशिष्ट के निपटान और चौरा लगे डोडों को कारखाने तक ले जाने में आने वाली लागत की दृष्टि से इस परियोजना के लिए मध्य-

प्रदेश-स्थित रतलाम, मंदसौर और नीमच और राजस्थान स्थित कोटा में स्थानों की जांच की और विस्तृत अध्ययन के बाद, संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए रतलाम और कोटा की सिफारिश की । परन्तु उन्होंने यह राय जाहिर की कि रतलाम के मुकाबले कोटा में उत्पादन की वार्षिक लागत पांच लाख रुपये अधिक होने का अनुमान है । विस्तारपूर्वक सोच-विचार के बाद सरकार ने संयंत्र रतलाम में लगाने का निर्णय किया ।

Condemned Avro Carrying Cargo to Middle East

*605. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pushpak Aviation Private Limited, Bombay purchased condemned Avro and other aircraft from Indian Airlines and some other companies and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Company undertook to use these aircraft to carry cargo to Middle East and other countries; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above Company has now applied for permits to carry passengers to other countries in these condemned aircraft and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No. Sir. Pushpak Aviation Private Limited, Bombay, purchased a Caravelle aircraft from Indian Airlines, in 1979. The aircraft has a valid certificate of airworthiness.

(b) The Company have been permitted to carry cargo from Bombay to Sharjah in the above aircraft

(c) The Company have been permitted to carry deck passengers between Bombay and Sharjah. They have also applied for carriage of passengers between Bombay and Colombo, which is under consideration.

Differences between Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam and Paradip

*606. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state in what way the integrated port-based steel plant envisaged at Paradip basically differs from the port-based steel plant at Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As a part of the overall development programme for the augmentation of steel-making capacity in the country, Government have been considering the possibilities of setting up a new port-based steel plant with a capacity of 3.0 million tonnes per annum. Paradip is being considered as one of the possible sites. Offers of technical and financial assistance for this purpose have been received from certain parties in West Germany, U.K., etc. These proposals including the question of final location of the plant as well as other terms and conditions are presently in various stages of detailed technical and financial evaluation and will have to be negotiated further with the parties concerned before a final decision can be taken. It will therefore, be premature at this stage to attempt any comparison between the steel plant to be set up at Visakhapatnam and the proposed new steel plant.

Aid from West Germany

*607. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany had agreed to provide financial aid to India for our economic development during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific areas where the proposed aid will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The West German Government has agreed to provide financial assistance to India for our development during the current year. The details of the aid are as shown below:—

	(DM Million)
(1) Commodity assistance	40
(2) Project oriented commodity assistance	20
(3) Capital goods	44
(4) Loans to financial institution	40
(5) Loan to Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation	38
(6) Project Aid	178
Total:	360

The aid will be utilised in the sectors of power, mining, rural water supply, agricultural development and for import of spare parts, components, raw materials and other commodities and capital goods.

Dead Accounts in Nationalised Banks

*608. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of dead accounts in the nationalised banks are on increase every year;

(b) if so, what are the total dead accounts at present in all the nationalised banks;

(c) what is the total amount involved in such dead accounts;

(d) what steps are being taken to find out the real owners of these accounts;

(e) whether this amount is not utilised by the banks; and

(f) what are the main causes of increase in the number of dead accounts and what steps are being taken to discourage this trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Based on the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, the position is as follows:—

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The number of inoperative Deposit Accounts in India in Public Sector Banks (including the recently nationalised six banks), which have not been operated upon for ten years or more and the amount of deposits in them as at the end of December, 1976, 1977 and 1978 is furnished below:—

As on	No. of Accts. (in lacs)	Amount (Rs. in crores)
31-12-1976	10.87	11.81
31-12-1977	11.96	13.21
31-12-1978	13.64	14.63

(e) These amounts form part of deposits with banks and are utilised by the banks in the same manner as other deposits.

(d) and (f). No precise reasons are available for the increase in the number of inoperative accounts. However, some of the possible reasons may be as follows:

(i) Certain accounts are opened with the sole object of encashing crossed, instruments and thereafter are left inoperative;

(ii) Sometimes bank officials persuade the customers to keep their accounts open with some minimum balance;

(iii) Indifference on the part of account-holder, who does not want to operate the account; and

(iv) Death of account-holders who had not given any information about their accounts to their relatives and friends.

Banks do take initiative in contacting the account-holders or their nearest kin about such accounts. However, as far as the accounts in categories (i) to (iii) above are concerned, the onus for keeping the accounts operative or to claim the balance therein really rests with the account-holders themselves. As regards the amounts lying to the credit of deceased account-holders, necessary instructions have been issued to all public sector banks on the recommendations

of the Working Group on Customer Service to settle the claims on the basis of due local inquiry and adequate indemnity without insisting on legal representation etc. It is also proposed to amend the Banking Regulation Act to provide for nomination facilities to account-holders, which will result in expeditious payment of such balances to the nominees.

Reduction in Price of Cotton Cloth

***609. (SHRI CHITTA MAHATA):** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to reduce the price of cotton cloth during the last five months.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): There has been a marginal increase in the prices of cotton cloth during the last five months. The wholesale price index of cotton cloth has risen by four points during this period as compared to a rise by about twenty points in all manufactures. Among other factors, the rise has been due to increase of input costs and inadequacy of power supply. Controlled cloth schemes supplemented by the Janata sarees and dhoties scheme under the Handlooms together with the Cheap Cloth Scheme (under which 1000 million metres have been planned to be marketed at retail prices below Rs. 6.36 per metre) have been some steps to mitigate the impact of the price rise on the poorer sections of the population. In addition, National Cooperative Consumers Fe-

deration is also marketing some portion of the mills' production at lower prices enabled through reduced distribution costs.

Availability of Precious Mineral Resources

*1610. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding precious mineral resources available in the country; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to tap them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Among the important precious and semi-precious mineral resources available in the country are Diamond, Sapphire, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet and Gold. National Mineral Development Corporation has estimated 6 lakhs carats of Diamond in Majhgawan in Panna and about 1.15 lakhs carats in Ramkheria in M.P. Diamond bearing host rocks has also been identified in other places in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and resources position is being assessed. Occurrences of other minerals include Sapphire and Ruby in J. and K. Emerald and Garnet in Rajasthan, and Ruby in Andhra Pradesh and Karanataka etc. The resource availability of these minerals is yet to be established. A number of Gold occurrences have been located in Karanataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Orissa.

(b) An integrated diamond exploration programme with experimental processing of the diamond bearing ores has been initiated by Geological Survey of India with the support of Mineral Exploration Corporation and National Mineral Development Corporation in the various parts of the country. The programme is expected to be completed in three years time. A Geological Survey of India exploration programme with the assistance of

Mineral Exploration Corporation in the Northern and Southern part of the Kolar Gold Schist belt is also in progress. Bharat Gold Mines Limited is also engaged in exploratory mining in the Southern part where occurrence of gold appears to be promising.

Minerals Found in M.P.

*611. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of the minerals found in Madhya Pradesh and its approximate quantity and uses thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): According to the Geological Survey of India, following Minerals have been found in Madhya Pradesh:—

Minerals	Quantity of estimated reserves (in Million Tonnes)
Coal	17,787
Iron Ore	2,764
Manganese Ore	11,76
Lime Stone	5,964
Dolomite-	1,568
Copper Ore	73,58
Bauxite	193,24
Phosphorite	8.92
China Clay	8.14
Fire Clay	101.37

Besides the above minerals, N.M.D.C. have estimated reserves of 7.15 lakhs carats of diamond in producing mines in Madhya Pradesh. Deposits of Tin mineral, Talc/Steatite/Soap-Stone, Flourite and minor occurrence of a number of other minerals which include pyrophyllite, glass

sand, sillimanite, corundum, graphite and traces of alluvial gold have also been located.

Uses—Iron Ore, Dolomite, Limestone are used if the production of Steel. Limestone is also used for manufacturing Cement. Bauxite is used for production of Aluminium. Coal is utilised, among other uses, for power generation, steam locomotion and for blending purposes. Fire Clay and sillimanite are utilised in the refractory industry.

Tourist Awards for Travel Agents

*612. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give Tourist Awards to travel agents who perform the best service to attract more tourists; and

(b) if so, the names of the agents or agencies who got the award in the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There is no scheme to give Tourism Awards to travel agents who perform the best service to attract more tourists. However, Tourism Awards are being given to the travel agents and tour operators approved by the Department of Tourism who earned the highest foreign exchange through tourism in the previous calendar year. The following travel agents/tour operators were given the Tourism Award 1979:

Category I

(Agencies who earned foreign exchange of Rs. 1 crore and above)

1. M/s Sita World Travel (India) Private Limited, New Delhi
2. M/s Travel Corporation (India) Private Limited, Bombay
3. M/s Trade Wings Limited, Bombay

Category II

(Agencies who earned foreign exchange of less than Rs. 1 crores but more than Rs. 25 lakhs)

1. M/s Cox and Kings (Agents) Limited, Bombay
2. M/s Ambassador Travels (Private) Limited, New Delhi
3. M/s Indiana Travels (Private) Limited, New Delhi

Category III

(Agencies who earned foreign exchange of Rs. 25 lakhs and below but more than Rs. 5 lakhs)

1. M/s Creative Travels Private Limited, New Delhi.
2. M/s Kai Travels Private Limited, Srinagar
3. M/s Everett Travel Service, Calcutta.

Piling up of Aluminium in Godown of MMTC

4690. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that by April, 1980 aluminium worth Rs. 40 crores had piled up in the godowns of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for unaccountable reasons; and

(b) if so, at a time when there is an acute shortage of the metal, will this situation lead to exorbitant black-marketing in aluminium.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. Out of the total import of 65000 M/T of aluminium by MMTC during 1979-80, 28000 M/T was cleared through customs in February, 1980 because of heavy bunching of vessels between October 1979 and January 1980. Total sale during 1979-80 was 35000 M/T. However, the balance of 30,000 M/T had been covered

by sale notes issued upto March 31, 1980. For all practical purposes, this quantity had already been sold by end of March, 1980 and was only awaiting lifting by the allottees.

(b) Question does not arise.

Incentives to boost small savings

4691. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts which have stood first, second and third in the collection of small savings during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 in the country as a whole;

(b) the incentives given to each one of these districts as an appreciation of these distinctions;

(c) whether the incentives are commensurate with the achievements specially if they have crossed the targets fixed for them; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any other incentives or enhancements of the present incentives in order to give a boost to the small savings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The Central Government provides incentives to state Governments by way of additional loan assistance, over and above their normal share of two thirds of net collections in their areas, for every 5 per cent increase in their percentage of net to gross collections over the All India percentage. Besides, incentives are provided to District Savings Officers of the National Savings Organisation and Extra Departmental Branch Post Masters for improved collections by them. In addition, some State Governments provide incentives, linked with collections, to the Small Savings agents operating in

their territories and some also award shields/trophies to districts with highest collection.

Ahmed Woollen Mill in Thana District

4692. Shri R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmed Woollen Mill at Ambarnath (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) is an evacuee property having an employment potential of 1000 employees and more;

(b) whether the said mill is a going concern;

(c) if not, since when the mill is closed and the reasons thereof; and

(d) what efforts are made to make it a going concern and what special steps would be taken in the near future to start its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). M/s. Ahmed Woollen Mill, Ambarnath in Thana District, Maharashtra, is an evacuee property. According to a survey of this mill conducted in January, 1979, the labour employed was about 396. The mill is lying closed since January, 1979 due to acute financial crisis.

(d) The Textile Commissioner's Office has organised several rounds of discussions between the present management and its bankers to explore the prospects of reopening of this mill.

Measures taken to preserve dignity of women passengers

4693. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news 'Investigation NUN'S RAPE ORDEAL' appearing in

the 'ONLOOKER', Bombay dated June 1—15, 1980;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and whether any departmental enquiry was conducted into this sordid event, which has brought a bad name to the Air India; if so, its outcome;

(c) the action taken by the Air India against the employees involved; and

(d) what preventive measures have been taken to preserve the dignity of the women passengers travelling by the Air India and assisting them through female staff in such eventualities when they are lodged at the Transit Hotel—right from the stage of disembarkation till the departure for their destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). The facts of the case in brief are:

One Miss Mary Joseph Kidangyil travelling by Air India's flight no. AI-102 (Rome|Bombay) of 17th May, 1978 on arrival at Bombay found that her onward ticket for Bombay|Madras was missing. She had to contact Indian Airlines for a fresh ticket for travel over the above Sector and was assisted by Air India's Ground Staff in the matter. She stayed in Hotel Transit. It was alleged that the member of the Ground Staff who assisted her committed criminal assault on the night of 17th May, 1978. The matter was reported by Hotel authorities to the Air India the following morning. Air-India's Manager, Santa Cruz advised hotel authorities to report the incident to police authorities also who subsequently interrogated both Mr. Bansode, Air-India's Ground Staff, and the complainant. Mr. Bansode was remanded to police custody and Miss Kidangyil was sent to a Rescue Home. Air-India's Manager, Santa Cruz contacted the convent at Madurai which was Miss Kidangyil's

final destination. Sister Naomi of Madurai Convent arrived in Bombay by Air India's flight on 21st May, 1978 and visited both Vile Parle police station and Rescue Home. Both the Ground Staff and Miss Kidangyil were produced in Magistrate's Court on TUESDAY 23rd May, 1978 when Miss Kidangyil was released and she left for Madras with Sister Naomi on the same day. Mr. Bansode was released on bail on the following day.

The Sessions Court for Greater Bombay in their case no. 68 of 1979 (State v. Subhash Parshuram Bansode, the Ground Staff) has acquitted Mr. Bansode vide their judgement of 5th May, 1980.

The services of Mr. Bansode, who was appointed as a Traffic Assistant on 24th October, 1977 and was on probation when the alleged incident occurred, were terminated with immediate effect under the Rules of Air India Employees' Service Regulations under which the services of a probationer can be terminated by giving him 7 days' notice or pay in lieu of notice.

(d) This has been an isolated incident. It is the Corporation's practice that both male and female staff assist all passengers, including ladies, on arrival and departure of flights. While every effort is made to provide escorts for unaccompanied minors, it is not feasible to provide such escorts for adult lady passengers because of the large numbers involved.

Copies of circulars regarding SC/ST employees to Liaison Officers for SC/ST

4694. SHRI THAZAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liaison Officers, for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes appointed in each department are entitled to receive all the copies of circulars, orders of promotions,

appointments and transfers etc. relating to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes employees;

(b) if so, what are the instructions issued to all heads of the department;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Income-tax, Tamilnadu-I has refused to give such orders to Liaison Officer for SC|ST;

(d) whether the request of the Liaison Officer for SC|ST to conduct the annual inspection of the roster maintained by the Income-tax Department, Tamilnadu charge was turned down; and

(e) if so, what is the remedy to ensure proper implementation of reservation orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Government have not issued any orders making it obligatory on the part of the administration to furnish all copies to the Liaison Officer of the orders of promotions, appointments and transfers relating to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes employees. However, general instructions with regard to circulation of important circulars among all officers of the Department are followed.

(c) The Liaison Officer of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Tamil Nadu charge has not made such requests.

(d) The liaison Officer of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Tamil Nadu charge, examined the ten rosters and signed them in July, August and September, 1978. On a subsequent occasion in April, 1980, the Liaison Officer made a request for rosters to be sent to his office. As this is an original record of prime importance, it is the practice to have such records inspected in the Commissioner's office itself. The Liaison Officer was orally requested by the Income-tax Officer (Headquarters) to come and examine

them at the Commissioner's office. The Liaison Officer has not inspected the rosters in the Commissioner's office so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Nomination of Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Industrial and Investment Corporation

4695. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India have been nominating the same person as the Managing Director of the Tamil Nadu Industrial and Investment Corporation for the last five years and more;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to nominate a new incumbent; and

(d) whether similar nomination have been made in Tamil Nadu to other financial institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). At the request of Government of Tamil Nadu, the services of Shri M. N. Govindraj, Assistant Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), were made available for appointment by the Government of Tamil Nadu as Managing Director of Tamil Nadu Industrial and Investment Corporation (TIIC) for a period of two years from 17-6-1976 by RBI. RBI further extended his deputation twice by one year each in June, 1978 and June, 1979 at the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu. For the second extension starting from June, 1979, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was consulted in terms of Section 10 (f) of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. Shri Govindraj remained as Managing Director of TIIC till 16-6-1980 i.e. for 4 years in all. The Government of Tamil Nadu has since appointed

Shri T. Lakshminarayanan as Managing Director with effect from 17-6-1980.

(d) No such nomination was made by IDBI or RBI. Prior consultation with IDBI is necessary only for appointments of Managing Directors of State Financial Corporations (including THIC).

Air service and air strip for Bijapur

4696. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that in the city of Bijapur and in the same district in Karnataka there are very old and precious monuments during Chalukya and Adilshahi regime and are places of attraction for Indian and foreign tourists;

(b) are Government also aware that the Bijapur district is neither connected with air service or direct rail service, and as such tourists are unable to visit these—important tourist spots; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct a small air strip for landing of small planes and provide other facilities so that more tourists would be attracted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to construct an aerodrome at Bijapur as no request either from scheduled or non-scheduled air-lines has been received to operate an air service to Bijapur. However, tourists can travel by air to Belgaum which is 192 kms. from Bijapur. Bijapur is already located on the Gadag-Hotgi meter-gauge section of South Central Railway. Direct train service to

Bijapur is available by meter gauge or broad gauge/meter-gauge route. There is a Travellers' Lodge run by India Tourism Development Corporation. I.T.D.C. proposes to expand this 10-bedded accommodation by adding 15 room during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. In addition other inexpensive accommodation is also available in Bijapur. A large number of foreign and domestic tourists are visiting Bijapur.

The Central Department of Tourism have prepared the master plan (land-use plans) of Badami, Pattadakal and Aihole in Bijapur District. The provision of facilities at these centres will be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 in consultation with the State Government.

Limestone in Rajasthan

4697. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what is the quantum of Limestone proved in Kota, Bundi, Parsoli and Chittorgarh areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Reserves of 857.16 million tonnes and 624.35 million tonnes of cement grade Limestone have been estimated in the Districts of Bundi and Chittorgarh respectively. No Limestone reserve has been estimated in Kota and Parsoli areas of Rajasthan.

Export of Venom

4698. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of venom exported and utilised by Government for research and other purposes during the last two years (year-wise); and

(b) foreign exchange, if any, earned by Government as a result of its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Venom or snake venom is not separately classified in the revised Indian Trade classification. As such no export figures are available. The information regarding venom utilised by Government for research and other purposes is also not available.

राजस्थान में कार्यरत चिटफण्ड कम्पनियां

4699. श्री भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 को राजस्थान में कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी चिट फंड कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही थीं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध मार्बजनिक धन के दुर्विनियोजन की शिकायतें मिली हैं

(ग) ऐसी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत के रिजर्व बैंक के साथ परामर्श कर के पुरस्कार चिट तथा मूद्रा परिचालन योजनाये (प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन इन कम्पनियों पर अंकुश रखने के लिए नियम बनाये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) और (ख) 30 नवम्बर, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में 95 कम्पनियां पंजीकृत थीं जो कि इनामी चिट का कारोबार कर रही थीं । इनमें से 14 कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें कि राशियों के दुर्विनियोजन, जमा राशियों की अदायगी न करना आदि जैसे आरोप लगाये गये हैं ।

(ग) 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 के लागू होने से पूर्व, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसी सात चिट फंड कम्पनियों पर और जमायें स्वीकार करने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी थी तथा कम्पनियों की जमा राशियां स्वीकार करने की गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अध्याय-III ख के अन्तर्गत, रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों की अवहेलना करने के लिए चार कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें दायर किये थे । पाबन्दी अधिनियम के लागू हो जाने के बाद उन उप-बंधों का उल्लंघन करने पर किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार, राज्य सरकारों में निहित है ।

(घ) जी, हां । राजस्थान सरकार ने, रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी), अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत नियम बना लिये हैं ।

Boeing aircraft service between Bombay and Rajkot

4700. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it planned to fly Boeing aircraft between Bombay-Rajkot by October 1980;

(b) if so, will the Rajkot runway have to be extended; and

(c) whether to achieve this the Directorate has taken action against any illegal construction that has taken place on the approaches to the runways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Indian Airlines has plans to introduce Boeing service on the Bombay-Rajkot sector shortly and the Rajkot runway is to be extended for regular operation by B-737 aircraft.

(c) For extending the runway land is available within the airport boundary.

Excise relief to Manufacturers in Bombay Region

4701. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2217 on 27th June, 1980 regarding Excise relief to Manufacturers in Bombay Region and state:

(a) whether he would lay on the Table a copy of the guidelines stated

to have been issued by Government for assessment of the products in question in a uniform manner;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that even up till now in the Bombay Region, Excise Duty is being levied on this product; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Divergence of practice in the assessment of certain items like mixed/ground masalas and flavouring essences/concentrates and food colours had been noticed in the past. This was due to varying interpretations of the expression "items of food products and food preparations" in notification No. 55/75-CE, dated 1st March 1975 as amended. The matter was examined by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in consultation with the Ministry of Law and it was felt that the test to be applied for deciding whether a particular product was an item of food product or food preparation was whether it could be offered to a person who was hungry or to a guest who was to be entertained. On the basis of this test, the Central Board of Excise and Customs had issued guidelines to the field formations regarding classification of certain products including flavouring essences/concentrates and food colours. In view of what is already stated above, it is considered not necessary to lay a copy of the guidelines on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). It is reported that in Bombay Region either duty is being charged on food flavours and colour preparations or action has been initiated for recovering duty on these items wherever the same was leviable but not paid. This is in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Board

IA flights to Muzaffarpur via Darbhanga

4702. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to resume Indian Airlines flights to Muzaffarpur and extend the same via Darbhanga;

(b) if so, the details thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). A proposal for an air service to Muzaffarpur is under consideration of Indian Airlines but it has no proposal for extending the same via Darbhanga.

(c) At present Indian Airlines is not in a position to consider adding new stations to its existing net work with constraints on its turboprop fleet availability.

Guidelines for implementation of Pillai Committee recommendations

4703. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:

SHRI BABULAL SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines of the Government of India given to the nationalised banks for implementation of Pillai Committee recommendations;

(b) the alterations/modifications made by Government in the recommendations of Pillai Committee;

(c) whether the direct officers recruited before but joining after appointed date in old pay scales have been discriminated again in the

matter of fitment in the new Pay scales; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such officers have been given the option to remain in the old Pay scales; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Pillai Committee were modified in the light of the suggestions made by the Group of Bankers who examined them and the discussions held by the Indian Banks Association (IBA) with the Officers Organisations. To give effect to the Pillai Committee Scheme, as finally approved by the Government, the Boards of Directors of the (14) Nationalised Banks adopted new Officers Service Regulations. These Regulations provide that the Government will, from time to time, issue appropriate guidelines on certain specified matters. These include criteria to be adopted for categorisation of posts, norms for classifications of branches, principles for fitment in the revised pay scales, dearness allowance, promotion policy, age of retirement, conveyance allowance loans for purchase of motor cars, scooters and motor cycles and housing loans etc. The Government have accordingly been issuing guidelines from time to time to ensure uniform and standardised practices in such matters in all the nationalised banks.

(c) to (e). There is no question of any discrimination in the matter of fitment in the new pay scales or in any other manner against any category of officers. Officers already in the service of the bank on the appointed date viz., 1st July 1979 have all been given the option to continue in the scale of pay in which they were prior to the appointed date. Such option will, however, continue only until the officer is promoted to the next grade. The question of giving such option to the officers who

joined service after the appointed date does not arise, as they are all governed by the new pay scales.

Protection and indemnity Club

4704. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revived the move to establish a protection and indemnity club in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Protection and Indemnity Club in India is under consideration of the General Insurance Corporation of India. The General Insurance Corporation of India has requested the ship-owners to furnish the necessary details and it is understood that the Board of Directors of Indian National Shipowners Association is examining the matter from the point of view of efficiency in operation and economy for shipowners.

Ferro Vanadium Project

4705. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Ferro Vanadium Project of Raviranghpur in the district of Mayurbhanj is not being implemented and the letter of intent extended till 29th December, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government moved the Union Government for financial participation in the equity of the project 50:50 basis and is it a fact that due to delay on the part of the Government of India to take a decision in this regard, the project is not being implemented; and

(c) whether in view of the strategic importance of the project, Government propose to consider the speedy implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The validity period of the Letter of Intent dated 30-12-1978, held by Messrs IPICOL, for manufacturing ferro vanadium and low phosphorus pig iron, has been extended by the Government by one year on the request made by the firm and recommendation made by the State Government. It is correct that the State Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for financial participation in project on a 50:50 basis. The request is under consideration. The State Government have also informed the Central Government that pending a decision on their request the firm have decided to go ahead with the project during the current financial year out of their own resources.

Capacity utilisation of Bokaro, Durgapur and IISCO

4706. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the present capacity utilization of Bokaro, Durgapur and IISCO is 43.49 and 54 per cent while Bhilai and Rourkela had registered 87 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for low capacity utilization for the first three plants; and

(c) what was the capacity utilised in each unit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Capacity utilisation in the five integrated steel plants under the Steel

Authority of India Limited during 1979-80 was as under:

Plant	Saleable Steel
Bhilai Steel Plant	86.8
Durgapur Steel Plant	48.7
Rourkela Steel Plant	85.3
Bokaro Steel Plant	42.5
Indian Iron & Steel Co.	53.8
Total	63.5

The main reasons for low capacity utilisation in Bokaro, Durgapur and Indian Iron & Steel Company steel plants were severe constraints in coking coal supplies, both in terms of quantity and quality, and inadequate availability of power.

Investigation of Small Income Cases in West Bengal

4707. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last Conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax, it was resolved to accept the returned income of Rs. 1 lakh without calling for the assessee and making a deep investigation;

(b) whether in West Bengal Charge even small income cases have been kept for deep investigation without any information on basis on the files, which was not only causing harassment to the tax payer but was also not in keeping with the spirit of the scheme; and

(c) if the answers to the above parts are in affirmative, whether he proposes to depute some Senior Officers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to specially scrutinise and

examine such cases where income returned is less than rupees one lakh and it has been kept as a deep investigation case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) One of the suggestions for determining the criteria for scrutiny assessments considered at the last Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax was to increase the limit of Rs. 75,000 for acceptance of return in non-company cases to Rs. 1 lakh. This suggestion was examined and has been accepted. As a result all non-company cases, including cases of partners where the returned or assessed income in any one year of the last three assessment years, viz., Assessment Years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 1 lakhs or above, will only be the cases regarded as needing scrutiny. However, if the case of income below Rs. 1 lakh comes under any of the other prescribed criteria for scrutiny, the case will not be considered as one to be accepted without making scrutiny.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of answer to part (b) of the Question, this question does not arise.

किसानों को दिये गये ऋण

4708. श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के बैंकों द्वारा गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दिये गये ऋणों में से किसानों को दिये गये ऋण का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) बिहार के किसानों को, वहां की सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए, गत वर्षों की तुलना में और कितनी अतिरिक्त ऋण की राशि देने का विचार है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार यह सनिश्चित करने के लिए कि किसानों का बैंकों से शीघ्र और आसानी से ऋण मिल जाये, क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें

मार्च, 1978 और मार्च, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार (बिल्कुल हाल के उपलब्ध आंकड़े) कृषि को दिये गए ऋणों और बकाया राशियों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

(ख) सूखे की स्थिति में सरकारी क्षेत्र का कोई भी बैंक, राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों के परामर्श से ऋणों के पुनः क्रमनिर्धारण/रूपान्तरण, दण्डात्मक ब्याज दर को लागू न करना, पहले की देय रकमों की वापसी में व्यक्तिगत के बावजूद नये ऋण की मंजूरी आदि के रूप में किसानों को राहत देता है। देवी विपत्तियों के परिणामस्वरूप फसलों की पैदावार न होने की स्थिति में सहकारी बैंकों के मामले में रिजर्व बैंक, केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों की ओर से राष्ट्रीय वृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि में से राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को मध्यावधि ऋण मंजूर करता है। उपर्युक्त सुविधा का उपयोग सहकारी ऋण समितियों के सदस्य के नाम बकाया अल्पावधिक ऋणों को मध्यावधिक ऋणों में रूपान्तरित करने के लिए किया जाता है और इस प्रकार किसान अगले मौसम में कृषि कार्य के लिए नयाबित प्राप्त करने के पात्र हो जाते हैं। इस निधि में से रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्ष 1978-79 में बिहार राज्य सहकारी बैंक को 43.5 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है। वर्ष 1979 के ऋणों के रूपान्तरण के लिए बिहार राज्य सहकारी बैंक को 97.55 लाख रुपये की सीमा मंजूर की गई थी।

(ग) कृषि को ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों में ऋण-प्रदान की कार्यप्रणालियों को सरल बनाने के उद्देश्य से जिन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपायों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है वे नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

1. सामान्य सरलीकृत आवेदनपत्रों के फार्मों को अपनाया जाना।
2. एक हजार रुपये तक के ऋणों का मांग बचन पत्र, ऋण करार के अन्तर्गत दिया जाना।
3. 1001 रुपये से 5000 रुपये तक के ऋणों का फसलों के दृष्टिबंधन करके दिया जाना।
4. 5000 रुपये से अधिक के ऋणों का फसलों के दृष्टिबंधन करके तथा जमीन को गिरवी रख कर अथवा तीसरे पक्ष की गारण्टी लेकर दिया जाना (परन्तु जमीन को गिरवी रखना स्वैच्छिक है)।
5. चल परिसम्पत्ति के लिए 5000 रुपये तक के ऋणों का इस प्रकार की परिसम्पत्ति को दृष्टिबंधन करके दिया जाना।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	(करोड़ रुपए)	
		मार्च, 1978	मार्च, 1979
1	2	3	4
1. हरियाणा	.	6921.71	10143.52
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	501.61	745.16
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	295.36	610.34
4. पंजाब	.	10830.46	15314.13
5. राजस्थान	.	6333.51	9079.67
6. चंडीगढ़	.	2265.16	1832.37
7. दिल्ली	.	4182.57	2870.18
8. असम	.	824.12	1499.87
9. मणिपुर	.	58.18	84.24
10. मेघालय	.	57.21	71.39
11. नागालैंड	.	19.98	21.31
12. सिक्किम	.	—	—
13. त्रिपुरा	.	139.90	199.26
14. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	.	0.74	0.71
15. मिजोरम	.	0.73	1.45
16. बिहार	.	8041.39	11687.74
17. उड़ीसा	.	2766.80	4453.94
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	6604.96	10921.15
19. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	.	7.61	37.60
20. मध्य प्रदेश	.	8310.13	10251.01
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	19563.55	26802.55
22. गुजरात	.	9359.99	12554.07
23. महाराष्ट्र	.	23596.73	30734.63
24. दादरा और नगर हवेली	.	3.03	3.23

1	2	3	4
25. गोवा, दमन और दीव	*	460.43	733.98
26. मान्ध्र प्रदेश	*	22657.12	29488.75
27. कर्नाटक	*	16028.93	20636.92
28. केरल	*	6633.62	9003.21
29. तामिलनाडु	*	16943.49	20317.16
30. लक्षद्वीप	*	0.79	0.65
31. पांडीचेरी	*	579.59	683.07
अखिल भारतीय	*	173989.40	230783.26

Production of Jute

4709. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) what was production of Jute
in the last five years (year-wise) in-
cluding the estimated production of
Jute this year;

(b) what percentage of jute pur-
chased from the producer by the Jute
Corporation of India during the last
five years (year-wise); and

(c) how much jute is expected to
be purchased by the Corporation
from jute producer this year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and
(b). The information is given below: *

Year	Production lakh bales	Percentage of JCI procu- ment from primary markets
(July—June)		
1975-76	59.14	12%
1976-77	70.99	15%
1977-78	71.54	N.A.
1978-79	83.33	26%
1979-80	80.29	39%
1980-81	80.00 (Estimated)	**

*NB—J. te includes Mesta.

(c) Corporation will make purchases to ensure that grower gets at least the statutory minimum prices for his produce.

Imported Edible Oils became unfit for Human Consumption

4710. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of imported edible oil having become unfit for human consumption due to defective shortage during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity and the value of such edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). During the last three years, edible oils have been imported both on private account, as well as on Government account by State Trading Corporation. No information is available about any edible oil so imported by private parties having become unfit for human consumption. Insofar as edible oils imported by State Trading Corporation are concerned, it has reported no case during that period of imported edible oils having become unfit for human consumption as a result of defective storage.

Change in Development of Handloom Industry in Adivasi Areas

4712. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring some change in regard to development of handloom industry in Adivasi Areas of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government are allowing the weavers to use terene staples in handloom industry mixing

with Khadi to modernise the handloom industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government of India have launched a number of schemes for the all round development of the handloom industry in all areas of the country. The Governments of States having concentration of handlooms in Adivasi areas have been requested to see that the benefits of such development schemes reach the Adivasi weavers.

(b) (i) Share capital assistance to primary handloom cooperative societies;

(ii) Share capital assistance for apex body of handloom weavers;

(iii) Assistance for creation of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(iv) Loan and grant assistance to handloom weavers for improvement and modernisation of looms.

(v) Intensive and Export Handloom Development Projects for the benefit of the weavers outside the cooperative fold.

(c) Some of the States have already taken up the production of handloom fabrics using polyester fibre in the handloom sector. The Weavers' Service Centres and the Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology have taken up a programme of training of weavers in weaving polyester blends and in designing a special loom for such purposes.

Sponge Iron Project in Bangladesh

4713. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have revived the proposal for

sponge iron project in Bangladesh as a joint venture;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof; and

(c) what shall be its effect on Indian trade-economy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In accordance with an Agreement signed between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh, a feasibility report for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant in Bangladesh was prepared and submitted by Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON), in December, 1974. There was no response from Bangladesh Government till February, 1979. Thereafter, some interest has been shown by Bangladesh authorities. In view of the delay, the feasibility report needs updating and revision. Different aspects of this proposal are presently under consideration of the Government.

Project-Exports sanctioned by I.D.B.I.

4714. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many project-Exports were sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India in the year 1979 and 1980 (January-June);

(b) which are the countries of Project-Exports and the amount sanctioned for each scheme and the sponsoring firm;

(c) whether the FICCI has criticised the long delays, procedural handicaps, lack of long term and soft term credit facilities and negotiation facility in the IDBI project-exports; and

(d) how do Government propose to bring about co-operation of Indian Embassies, Department of Company

Affairs and Department of Industries to cut short delays and procedural powers to make the IDBI project-exports more streamlined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Industrial Development Bank of India does not sanction project exports but gives financial and other assistance for such exports. The details of the assistance extended by Industrial Development Bank of India to project exports during the year 1979 and during the first-half of 1980 (from 1st January 1980 to 30th June, 1980) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Suggestion for liberalising financial assistance and for streamlining the procedures for expeditious clearance of project export proposals are received by the Government from time to time from different organisations of trade and industry. The procedures for grant of financial and other assistance to project exports have already been streamlined and clearance of such proposals has been expedited through the Working Group mechanism which has Industrial Development Bank of India as its focal point and includes the representatives of Reserve Bank of India, Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. and the concerned commercial banks. The Working Group considers and grants package financial clearance for each project. The broad guidelines governing export of engineering goods and project exports have recently been further liberalised. These include some major relaxations with regard to the period of deferred credit, concept of foreign exchange out-go, interest on deferred receivables, provision for bridging finance in foreign exchange etc. IDBI keeps a close liaison with the Government and the Indian Missions abroad. Government has also set up an Overseas Project Development Committee which oversees and monitors projects under execution by Indian parties.

खेतड़ी में तांबा उद्योग में कार्यरत कर्मचारी

4715. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खेतड़ी के तांबा उद्योग में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के लिए उनके मंजूरी-बिलों की भलग-भलग राशि कितनी है ?

जाणित्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी खेतड़ी के तांबा उद्योग में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या 31-3-1979 को 7966 तथा 31-3-1980 को 8311 थी। इस उद्योग के 1978-79 और 1979-80 के मजदूरी बिलों की राशि क्रमशः 697.81 लाख रुपये और 793.85 लाख रुपये थी।

Visit of Indian delegations abroad

4716. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the Indian delegations visited various countries from 1st January, 1980 to date, the names of members of delegations and their leaders and the purpose for which sent; and

(b) the achievements made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The required information for the period from 1st January, 1980 to 18th July, 1980 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Tax arrears against Nawabganj Sugar Mills, Gonda (U.P.)

4717. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of arrears against Nawabganj Sugar Mills, Nawabganj, Gonda, U.P. in the form of Income tax and Central Excise; and

(b) the action taken to recover the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid in the Table of the House.

महालेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

4718. श्री जैमूल बहार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि महालेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा वर्ष 1979 में आयोजित कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी (सिविल) परीक्षा, में सफल घोषित किए गए कर्मचारी नियुक्ति के लिए उपलब्ध थे, ऐसे बहुत से कर्मचारियों की मनमर्जी से नियुक्ति की गई, जिन्होंने वस्तुतः उक्त परीक्षा पास नहीं की है या अकुशल हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1979 में दिल्ली में आयोजित उक्त परीक्षा में कुल कितने कर्मचारी सफल घोषित किए गए थे और उनमें से तथा साथ ही पूर्ति विभाग के कितने कर्मचारियों को सफल कर्मचारियों को नए पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया; और

(ग) यदि उत्तीर्ण कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट), (क) और (ग). चूंकि मंत्रालयों/विभागों के कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी संवर्ग में रिक्तियां अनिवार्यतः उन्ही स्थानों पर नहीं होतीं जहां पर ऐसे उम्मीदवार, जिन्होंने कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी (सिविल) परीक्षा पास कर ली है, तैनात होने है इसलिए कभी-कभी अनर्हक व्यक्तियों (अर्थात् जिन्होंने कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी (सिविल परीक्षा पास नहीं की है) को तैनात करके तदर्थ आधार पर व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक हो जाता है क्योंकि अनर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति अपने वर्तमान तैनाती के स्थान से बाहर जाने के लिए इच्छुक नहीं होते। इसके अलावा, लेखाओं के विभागीकरण के पश्चात् प्रतिनियुक्त व्यक्तियों के विभाजन के संबंध में भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग के साथ की गई व्यवस्था के परिणाम-स्वरूप कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारियों के कुछ पद उन व्यक्तियों को स्थान देने के लिए खाली रखने पड़ते हैं जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति से प्रत्यावर्तन होने अथवा भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग से स्थानान्तरित किए जाने की संभावना होती है। इन बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार मंत्रालयों/विभागों को कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी के पदों के स्थान पर कुछ तदर्थ पदाभ्यति करनी पड़ी थी। अनर्हक व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति में न तो कोई स्वेच्छता थी और न ही किसी अकुशल व्यक्ति की पदाभ्यति की गई।

(ख) 1979 में हुई परीक्षा में दिल्ली में सफल घोषित किए गए कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 87 थी जिसमें से 70 व्यक्तियों को अग्रतक नियमित आधार पर कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नत किया जा चुका है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों की तदनुसूची संख्या, जिन्होंने अर्हता प्राप्त की और जिनको दिल्ली में पूर्ति विभाग में पदोन्नत किया गया; क्रमशः 21 और 16 थी। 17 सफल व्यक्तियों (पूर्ति विभाग के 5 व्यक्तियों सहित) में से भी 12 को तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत किया गया है, इस प्रकार 5 शेष बचते हैं (पूर्ति विभाग के 3 व्यक्तियों सहित) 9 जून, 1980 में ये आदेश भी जारी किए गए थे कि भविष्य में अत्यावधि अवकाश तदर्थ रिक्तियों के लिए भी पदोन्नति के मामले में अनेक व्यक्तियों से पहले अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

Amount released by Nationalised Banks for small units in Madhya Pradesh

4719. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount released by the nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh State for the development of small scale units since January, 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): According to the latest available data, as at the end of June 1979, the total outstanding advances of public sector banks to small scale units in Madhya Pradesh stood at Rs. 61.87 crores covering 29,632 units. Information regarding the amounts released by the nationalised banks for the development of small scale units since January, 1980 is not readily available.

Income-tax on encashment of earned leave on retirement of Government Employees

4720. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income earned out of encashment of earned leave on

retirement of Government employees, is subject to assessment;

(b) whether Income-tax Tribunal, Madras, has given a judgement saying that such income be excluded for the purposes of income-tax assessment and if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to implement this decision; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. 'A' Bench of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras has decided in I.T.A. 348/MAD/78-79 on 31-3-80 in the case of Shri N. B. Tendulkar that the amount received by him on encashment of earned leave on retirement from a Public Sector Corporation was not taxable as it was a capital receipt. The assessment year involved is 1974-75.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Export of dried fish and Bombay Ducks

4721. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of dried fish and Bombay Ducks are allowed under Open General Licence under limited quantity ceiling as per export policy;

(b) whether the quantity ceiling for the current year has not been announced as yet; and if so, reasons for the delay which is causing considerable inconvenience to the trade;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity ceiling was not exhausted during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remove unnecessary and irksome quantity ceiling, and if not, the reasons for maintaining the ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLY (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The export of dried fish (both salted and unsalted) is allowed under O. G. L. 3 without any quantity restrictions. The export of Bombay Ducks are allowed within a limited ceiling.

(b) The quantity ceiling for the current year has already been released.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No change in the existing Export Policy on Bombay Duck is under consideration, due to the fact, that Bombay Ducks are an article of mass consumption.

Financial assistance for setting up Banking System for Fishermen

4722. SHRI V. S. VIDAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought any assistance from the Agricultural Finance Corporation for setting up a Banking system for the fishermen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The State Government of Kerala is having a dialogue with the Agricultural Finance Corporation for undertaking a Socio Economic Study of three districts of Trivandrum, Allepey and Calicut, and subsequent project formulation for fisheries development.

Exchange of mutilated currency notes

4723 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of corrupt practices prevalent at the counters of

the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi have come to the notice of Government regarding the exchange of mutilated currency notes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government are taking to check the collusion between the counter-clerks and private agents operating in Delhi to save inconvenience and loss of money to public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No complaint in this regard has been received by the Reserve Bank of India or this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Steel

4724. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMAT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of non-existing units sell away their quota at premium rates and indulge in black-market;

(b) what are the new aspects of steel distribution policy so as to check steel going in blackmarket and to detect non-existing units; and

(c) which are the non-existing units so far detected, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The operation of Clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order has already been revived in respect of all categories of iron and steel. The use of iron and steel for any purpose other than that for which it is applied for or allotted will entail action under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order as well as the Essential Commodities Act. The officers of the Iron and Steel Controller's organisation conduct inspections from time to time and action

is taken whenever any case of mis-utilisation comes to notice.

(c) Details of the number of such units detected so far are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Remittances by Foreign Banks

4725. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing total deposits, advances, gross profits and remittances under each head of each foreign bank year-wise from 1970 to 1978?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): A statement showing total deposits, advances, gross profits and remittances of each foreign bank yearwise, from 1970 to 1978, is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1108/80.]

Bank-Guarantees Against Payment of Taxes

4726. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the 'Bank Guarantee Scheme' as formulated by the Reserve Bank of India with the approval of the Government, Scheduled Banks are authorised to give bank-guarantees against the payment of State revenue or taxes by a person;

(b) is it a fact that some Scheduled Banks in Delhi have issued bank-guarantees against payment of many crores of rupees of revenue and taxes by businessmen who had collected excise duty and sales tax from their customers in the Union Territory; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, what steps Government pro-

pose to take to prevent the bank from issuing such bank-guarantees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Bank Funds for Projects

4727. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has decided to meet the substantial portion of the funds for various projects that will be undertaken during the current financial year;

(b) if so, what are the main projects on which World Bank has agreed to finance; and

(c) what are the total funds World Bank will provide to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The World Bank has pledged assistance amounting to \$ 2 billion for the current year at the India Consortium meeting held in Paris on July 3 and 4, 1980. The World Bank Group generally finances projects by extending credits or loans which amount to approximately fifty per cent of the cost of a project.

2. Several projects are currently under discussion with the World Bank. These include Stage II of the thermal power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation at Korba and Ramagundam, Bombay High development and pipeline project of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, irrigation projects in certain States, rural

roads project in Bihar, Hazira fertilizer project, telecommunication project, Multi-State storage project of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, cement project of the Cement Corporation of India etc.

Goods belonging to Golecha Family of Jaipur lying under the control of Receiver, Geneva

4728. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the goods worth 2.5 million dollars were smuggled by the Golecha family of Jaipur;

(b) whether these goods are now lying under the control of the Receiver at Geneva;

(c) if so, what are the fullest details;

(d) name, description and particulars of persons and companies involved in this smuggling;

(e) how the smuggled goods are proposed to be disposed of; and

(f) what action, if any has been or is being taken against persons charged with smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (f). The case is under investigation. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

अन्धक व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों के दौरे

4729. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्धक व्यापार निगम के कितने अधिकारियों ने 1977 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान विदेशों के दौरे किये तथा उन्होंने किन-किन देशों के दौरे किये और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) अन्धक व्यापार निगम के ये अधिकारी कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए किन-किन देशों से आर्द्धर लाये तथा किये गये निर्यात का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री [लिया-उर्हमान प्रसारी] : (क) 1977-1980 (जुलाई तक) की अवधि के दौरान अन्धक व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों में किये गये दौरों से सम्बन्धित विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :--

अधिकारियों की संख्या	देश, जिनका दौरा किया	व्यय
8 (आठ)	1. फ्रांस	रु० 7,34,481
	2. पश्चिम जर्मनी	
	3. इटली	
	4. ब्रिटेन	
	5. बेल्जियम	
	6. नाव	
	7. संयुक्त अरब एमिरात	
	8. मिस्र	
	9. यूनान	
	10. ईरान	
	11. सोवियत संघ	
	12. जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य	
	13. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	
	14. सं० रा० अमरीका	
	15. जापान	
	16. हांगकांग	
	17. पोलेण्ड	
	18. हालैण्ड	
	19. स्विटजरलैण्ड	
	20. रूमानिया	
	21. बल्गारिया	

(ख) कमजोर वर्गों के लिए अलग से आर्डर नहीं प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। निर्यात के लिए अपेक्षित वस्तुओं तथा उनकी उपलब्धता को देखते हुए कमजोर वर्गों से खरीदारियां की जाती हैं। लगभग उन सभी देशों से जिनका दौरा किया गया, आर्डर लाये गये हैं। 1977 से 1980 तक विभिन्न देशों को हुए निर्यात दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या (LT 1109, 80)

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

4730. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the nationalised banks submitted proposals to open more new Branches in Orissa in the year 1979-80; and

(b) is it a fact that the Reserve Bank of India have refused to accord permission to open such new Branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank for the period 1979-81 seeks to secure branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks towards opening of branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in districts having poorer coverage than 1 branch for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people. The programme is being evolved by the Reserve Bank in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Identified centres are allocated among such of the banks as have lead responsibility or sizeable network in these States.

The Reserve Bank of India has so far authorised the opening of 380 additional bank offices in Orissa on the recommendations of State Government and/or applications received from the banks. The bank-wise allocations are given below:

Name of the Bank	No. of centres allowed
1. State Bank of India	76
2. Allahabad Bank	1
3. Andhra Bank	13
4. Bank of India	42
5. Indian Overseas Bank	24

6. United Commercial Bank	59
7. United Bank of India	29
8. Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank	36
9. Balasore Gramya Bank	1
10. Cuttack Gramya Bank	60
11. Kalahandi Anchalik Gramya Bank	3
12. Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank	12
13. Puri Gramya Bank	24
TOTAL	380

Printing of Currency Notes

4731. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of the currency notes printed in 1979;

(b) the number and value of the currency notes printed since January, 1980; and

(c) the value of the currency notes which are in circulation today?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The number and value of currency notes printed during the year 1979 and January to June, 1980 are given below:—

Year	Number of Notes printed in Crore Pices	Value in Rupees Crores
1979	451	7190
1980 (January to June)	246	3174

(c) The value of currency notes in circulation as on 4th July, 1980 was Rs. 12.693 crores.

Number and Location of Tourist Bungalows and Youth Hostels

4732. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist bungalows and Youth Hostels functioning in India and where; and

(b) the number of tourist bungalows and youth hostels likely to be con-

structed during the next Five Year Plan to develop Tourism Industry in the country and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism in the Central Sector has constructed during the IV and V Plan periods a number of Tourist Bungalows and Youth Hostels. The details about their location, bed capacity etc. is as per the statement enclosed. Depending on the availability of funds it is proposed to construct more Youth Hostels in the VI Plan period 1980—85:

Statement

S.No.	Name of Unit	Location/ name of State	Accommoda- tion avail- able No. of rooms/beds	Date of completion/ commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
A. Youth Hostels				
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	46 beds	20-7-75
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	46 beds	18-1-76
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	46 beds	20-6-75
4.	Dalhousie	Himachal Pradesh	44 beds	20-5-75
5.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	44 beds	2-12-75
6.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	46 beds	0-9-73
7.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	46 beds	1-7-75
8.	Panchkula	Haryana	46 beds	15-3-75
9.	Patni Top	Jammu & Kashmir	44 beds	1-4-76
10.	Panaji	Goa, Daman & Diu	46 beds	27-9-75
11.	Puri	Orissa	46 beds	14-11-75
12.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	46 beds	21-5-76
13.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	46 beds	8-5-76
14.	Nainital	Uttar Pradesh	44 beds	23-5-76

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Trivandrum	Kerala	46 beds	3-2-79
16.	Mysore	Karnataka	46 beds	Under construction
17.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	46 beds	5-11-79
B. Tourist Bungalows				
1.	Porbandar	Gujarat	64 beds	4-3-76
2.	Ludhiana	Punjab	64 beds	27-3-76
3.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	64 beds	21-6-76
4.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	20 Addl. rooms*	6-6-75
5.	Jaiselmer	Rajasthan	48 beds	0-12-74
6.	Dharamsala	Himachal Pradesh	64 beds	28-4-77
7.	Mantralayam	Andhra Pradesh	64 beds	To be commissioned shortly.
8.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	64 beds	
9.	Sewagram	Maharashtra	80 beds	Under construction.

* Were added.

दिल्ली में इस वर्ष आयोजित किया जाने वाला विश्व मेला

4733. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष दिल्ली में विश्व मेला आयोजित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कितने समय के लिए होगा और उसमें कौन कौन से देश भाग लेंगे ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस पर लगभग कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Payment of Overtime in Kudremukh

4734. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in Kudremukh where construc-

tion jobs are almost over an amount of Rs. 5,31,634.00 has been paid towards overtime; and

(b) if so, whether he is considering to conduct a CBI enquiry into this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total overtime payments made in Kudremukh project during the last four years i.e., from 1976-77 to 1979-80, was Rs. 2.14 lakhs, which represents only 0.54 per cent of the total salary bill for the same period.

(b) Does not arise.

Search for Deposits of Non-Ferrous Metals

4735. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been prepared to intensify the search for

new deposits of non-ferrous metals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the progress made in exploiting the previous deposits of non-ferrous metals; and

(d) what is the total around cost or import of non-ferrous metals at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India has been carrying out Non-Ferrous Mineral investigations since start of Five Year Plans, as a regular feature, with emphasis to search hitherto unexplored areas. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has completed detailed exploration in major part of the East Coast area of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Malanjkhand Copper Deposit in Madhya Pradesh, Kesarpur Copper Deposit in Orissa. Presently, detailed exploration for Bauxite in Bamphlimali and Gandhamardan (Orissa), Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh and Lead-Zinc Copper in Dikchu (Sikkim) is being done by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited. A provision of approximately two lakhs meterage of Drilling has also been made in the ensuing Five Year Plan of Geological Survey of India and investigations, are planned in Bhilwara, Delhi and Aravalli Basins of Rajasthan, Cuddapah Basins of Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Ghats of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, Singhbhum Basin of Eastern India, Sausar-Sakoli Basin in Central India. Greenstone Belts of Southern India and in the Foothills of the Himalaya Steps are being taken to prepare National Geochemical and Geophysical Maps, to aid the search for Non-ferrous Minerals, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has drawn up a detailed Five Year Plan for exploration of the Singhbhum Copper belt in detail.

(c) Non-ferrous deposits are, presently, being exploited by Public Sector Undertakings like Hindustan Copper Limited, Hindustan Zinc Limited and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited for producing Copper, Lead Zinc and aluminium.

(d) During 1978-79 approximately Rs. 24,745.97 lakhs were spent on the import of non-ferrous metals.

Raids against Black Money Holders in Gujarat

4736. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were organised against black money holders in Gujarat during last six months and names of individuals and companies against whom raids were undertaken;

(b) whether Government have planned to intensify searches, raids into posh residences and luxury spendings; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Income-tax Department conducted searches involving 156 assesseees and 170 places during last six months in Gujarat. Considerable time and effort will be involved in giving details of names of assesseees covered by these searches. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about a particular search, the same will be furnished.

(b) and (c). Government has always been resorting to the powers of search and seizure to unearth black money and tax evasion. It is proposed to use these powers more extensively in suitable cases.

मैंगनीज और (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग

4737. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैंगनीज और (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, (मायल) में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के समूह (क) और (ख) में नियुक्तियां उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार नहीं की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) . मैंगनीज और (इंडिया) लि० ग्रुप (ए) और (बी) के पदों की भर्ती के समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों के लिए आरक्षण के निर्धारित मानदण्डों का पालन कर रही है। ग्रुप (ए) और (बी) की भर्ती के बारे में स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :-

ग्रुप ए ग्रुप बी

1. वर्ष 1977 से 1980 की अवधि में भरे गए पदों की कुल संख्या	39	16
2. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों की कुल संख्या		
• अनुसूचित जाति :	6	3
• अनुसूचित जनजाति :	4	2
3. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों द्वारा भरे गए पदों की कुल संख्या		
अनुसूचित जाति :	4	3
अनुसूचित जनजाति :	1	--
4. आरक्षण आगे ले जाया गया		
अनुसूचित जाति :	3	1
अनुसूचित जनजाति :	3	2

कम्पनी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पद इन पदों के लिए निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार भरे जायें।

Loan Agreement with Canada for Import of Oil and Gas Equipments

4738. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Governments of India and Canada have signed an agreement for a loan of Rs. 10 crores (approximately) to finance the import of oil and gas equipments from Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the rate of interest for this loan; and

(d) the names of the firms likely to get these equipments and materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Governments of India and Canada signed an agreement on 26th June 1980 for a line of credit of Canadian dollar 15 million (Rs. 10.47 crores approximately for the oil and gas sector.

(b) The proceeds are to be used for financing imports from Canada of materials, equipment, machinery and services directly related to oil and gas exploration and development. The loan is repayable over 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

(c) The loan is free from interest, commitment and service charges.

(d) The equipment/machinery/services will be imported by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd., for their oil exploration and development programmes.

Printing of Fake Currency Notes/ Court Stamps in Ludhiana

4740. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket involved in printing of fake currency notes and court fee stamps has been busted recently in Ludhiana (Punjab); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and positive steps Government propose to take to stop such happenings in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHA¹ BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On receipt of some information the Punjab Police conducted raids on various places as a result of which a machine for printing counterfeit currency notes and another for printing court fee stamps were recovered. Some fake currency notes and fake court fee stamps have also been recovered. Ten persons have been arrested in this connection. Further investigation is in progress.

The law provides for deterrent punishment for offences relating to counterfeiting. The State Police authorities keep a constant vigil in this regard and organise raids on information about counterfeiting being done by any person. A 'Cell' has also been created in the Economic Offences Wing of C.B.I. to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeiting and co-ordinate the investigations in the States.

Export of Iron Ore

4741. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export Iron ore only after primary

processing and first stage manufacture provide more employment to the weaker sections; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). India has comfortable Iron Ore reserves. We export Iron Ore to earn foreign exchange and to widen our industrial base. Efforts are, however, continuing to process as much quantity of Iron Ore as possible into pellets, concentrates etc., before it is exported.

Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

4742. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Public Sector Undertakings are there in Kerala;

(b) how much money has been invested in these Public Sector Undertakings so far; and

(c) what are the new projects that are planned to be set up in the State during the current plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Five Central Public Sector Undertakings are located with their headquarters in Kerala. Another 20 enterprises have units/offices functioning in that State.

(b) The total investment in terms of gross block by these undertakings in Kerala as on 31st March 1979 was Rs. 382.74 crores.

(c) The current Plan 1980—85 has not so far been finalised. Therefore, the direction and flow of investment cannot be foreseen at this stage.

वनस्पति का मूल्य निर्धारण

4743. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने पिछले महीने वनस्पति निर्माताओं की एक बैठक बुलाई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वनस्पति का मूल्य निर्धारण करने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किए गए ?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। पर भारतीय वनस्पति उत्पादक संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल 21 जून, 1980 को नागरिक प्रति मंत्री से मिला था। उस भेंट के दौरान संघ पर इस बात के लिए जोर दिया गया कि वे वनस्पति की कीमतों में तुरन्त कमी लाएं। संघ ने भावमत्तन दिया था कि वे परस्पर विचार कर अपना निर्णय शासन को सूचित करेंगे। संघ के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Licences for Ancillary Industries to Salem Steel Plant

4744. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue licences for ancillary industries to the Main Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The main plant is yet to be completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Finished Leather Goods and Shoes from Agra (U.P.)

4745. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of finished leather goods and shoes exported from Agra

during the last one year, country-wise; and

(b) the value of foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Country-wise details of exports of leather, and shoe uppers handled by STC, Agra during 1979-80 are as follows :

	Destination	Quantity (in Pcs.)
I. Shoe-Uppers	G.D.R.	7,66,000
	Denmark	1,71,280
	Bulgaria	37,000
	Norway	18,217
	West Germany	4,000
	U.S.S.R.	1,000
	Hungary	62,600
II. Shoes	U.S.S.R.	13,500
	Australia	7,524
	West Germany	1,000
	France	2,300
	Canada	39,205
	Somalia	660
III. Export of Shoes under Canalisation		14,000

Total value of above exports is of the order of about Rs. 8.80 crores.

Statistics in respect of exports of finished leather goods and shoes upper from Agra affected by the parties other than STC are not available.

Grant of Affiliation to Branch Associations in Defence Accounts Department

4746. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any condition for grant of affiliation to branch associations by their respective headquarters in Defence Accounts Department;

(b) whether the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna is dealing with both the associations without keeping in mind the numerical strength of membership of associations; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to stop dealing with the association not fulfilling the criterion of membership?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna has given proportional representation in the Office Council to the representatives of both the Associations functioning in the Office after verification of the minimum prescribed percentage of membership required for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Rejection of Frozen Sea Foods Exported to USA

4747. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India get thoroughly investigated how the consignment of frozen sea foods and frog legs shipped to foreign countries after certificates of Export Inspection Agency for their purity are rejected at the destination for the occurrence of salmonella;

(b) whether a delegation of Marine Products Export Development Authority had been sent to USA to study the exact position of salmonella in Indian sea foods and frog legs as affecting sales of the above in USA in 1978 or 1979;

(c) whether the delegation has submitted any report about their tours and studies; and

(d) who were the Members of the Delegation and what were the qualifications, if any, of each to understand problems connected with the origin and presence of salmonella?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The matter was got investigated. The main reason for rejection of Indian frog-legs and shrimps in USA after being passed by Export Inspection Agency in India was the difference in quality standards and inspection procedure. While US Food and Drugs Administration was carrying out the Pre-enrichment Test for Salmonella for both frog legs and shrimps the same was not being done in India. In case of frog legs, the pre-enrichment test has since been introduced by Export Inspection Agency in India also. US, FDA has accepted our view point that for shrimps which are to be released in the US market after processing and cooking, pre-enrichment test for salmonella is not essential. In case of decomposition also the quality in standards have been improved so as to bring them in conformity with US FDA standards.

(b) No delegation of MPEDA was sent to USA in 1978. A delegation was sent to USA in 1979.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Members of the Delegation were:—

1. Shri S. Gopalan, Chairman, MPEDA.

2. Shri C. Cherian, Vice Chairman of Authority and Chairman, Sea Food Exporters Association of India.

3. Shri Vayalar Ravi, M. P. and Member, MPEDA.

4. Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar, M.P. and Member, MPEDA.

Being Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, the members of the delegation were quite aware of the problems caused by the presence of salmonella in shrimps, having handled similar problems in case of frog legs earlier.

Marine Products Export Development Authority

4748. SHRI A NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) who are the present Members of the Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) at present;

(b) who among the Members have any technical qualifications in marine fisheries or subjects related to processing of marine food;

(c) who is the Chairman of the Marine Products Export Development Authority and what are his general or technical qualifications, if any; and

(d) what are the pay and allowances of the Chairman and the allowances of Directors of MPEDA at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The present Chairman Directors and Member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority are as follows:

1. Shri R. C. Choudhury Chairman MPEDA.

2. Shri S. N. Rao, Director, MPEDA (ex-officio).

3. Shri P. J. Kurian, M.P. (Member).

4. Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao, M.P." (Member).

5. Shri Pattaim Rajan, M.P. (Member).

6. Smt. S. L. Singla, J. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (Member).

7. Shri P. D. Khemani, Dy. Secretary, Fin. Division, Ministry of Commerce (Member)

8. Shri S. P. Agarwal, Dy. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce (Member).

9. Shri S. Ramaswamy, Development Officer, Ministry of Industry (Member).

10. Shri S. M. Ochaney, Dy. Director General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Member).

11. Shri C. Chellanpan. Director of Fisheries, Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Member).

12. Shri A. K. Ghorai, Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, (Member).

13. Shri V. Srinivasan, Secretary. Govt. of Maharashtra (Member)

14. Shri S. Banerjee, Director of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh (Member).

15. Shri P. Basu, Commissioner of Fisheries, Govt. of Gujarat (Member).

16. Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Secretary, Govt. of Kerala (Member).

17. Shri M. Jayaraj. Director of Fisheries, Govt. of Karnataka, (Member).

18. Shri Premnanda Tripathi, Secretary, Govt. of Orissa, (Member).

19. Shri P. M. Nair, Administrator, Ut. of Lakshadweep (Member).

20. Shri R. D. Pusalkar, Chairman, New India Fisheries Ltd., Bombay (Member).

21. Shri P. Gangadharan Pillai, Managing Partner, Poyilakada Fisheries, Quilon, (Member).

22. Shri E. R. Madhav Raj, Managing Director, Coronet Canning Co., Malpe, (Member).

23. Dr. F. V. Albin, Managing Partner, Melayil Industrial and Commercial Enterprises, Quilon, (Member).

24. Shri C. Cherian, Managing Director, Chemmeens (Regd.), Cochin, (Member).

25. Shri T. M. Joseph, Managing Partner, George Maijo and Co., Madras, (Member).

26. Shri Vayalar Ravi, Congress House, Cochin, (Member).

27. Dr. E. G. Silas, Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, (Member).

28. Shri Subhal Mullick, Managing Director, CI Foods Ltd., Cuttack, (Member).

29. Shri K. J. Herschel, Cochin, Kerala, (Member).

30. Shri S. R. Banerjee, Associated International Corporation, Calcutta, (Member).

(b) The Members are appointed by Government of India by virtue of their position and experience to represent the various interests concerned with development and exports of Marine Products. They have been considered to possess the necessary qualifications to be nominated as Members of the Authority.

(c) Shri R. C. Choudhury, the Chairman of the MPEDA, is a Senior Officer of the Kerala Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service who has had broad based experience of working in various important and responsible position in Kerala before being appointed as Chairman of Marine Products Export Development Authority.

(d) The pay and allowances of Chairman and Director of the MPEDA are as follows:—

		Rs.
Chairman :	Pay	2,000
	Spl. Pay	300
	Allowances	850
		<hr/> 3,150 <hr/>
Director :	Pay	1,900
	Deputation Pay	250
	Allowances	617
		<hr/> Rs. 2,767 <hr/>

Bauxite Reserves in Orissa

4749. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa sanctioned a special scheme for probing bauxite reserves in the State with the collaboration of G.S.I. and M.E.C.;

(b) if so, the names of the places under survey investigation and probing the bauxite deposits by the three agencies engaged for;

(c) funds provided by the Government of Orissa, G.S.I. and M.E.C. for the purpose in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(d) the approximate bauxite reserves located, district-wise and the names of the location; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard by each agencies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d). The State Government of Orissa has not sanctioned any special scheme for probing Bauxite reserves in the State with the collaboration of

G.S.I. and M.E.C. However, GSI and MEC, at the instance of Government of India, are exploring Bauxite deposits in the State of Orissa. MEC has carried out a phasewise programme of detailed exploration of important Bauxite deposits in Orissa. It has completed detailed exploration of Bauxite deposits at Pottangi, Panchapatmali, Gandhamardhan and Kodingamali. Exploration programme at Baphlimalli is in progress. Geological Survey of India, in collaboration with Directorate of Geology and Mining, Orissa has completed reconnaissance and regional evaluation of East Coast Bauxite of Orissa in 1976-77. Geological Survey of India, on its own, is investigated by drilling Lanjigarh Bauxite Deposits in Koraput—Kalahandi district for resource evaluation during Field Season 1979-80. Names of places surveyed and estimated reserves of Bauxite are given in the attached statement.

(c) The State Government have provided Rs. 6.15 lakhs and Rs. 2.97 lakhs during the year 1979-80 and

1980-81 respectively. In 1979-80, Mineral Exploration Corporation completed Bauxite investigation valued at Rs. 185.15 lakhs and the Budget provision for Bauxite investigation in Orissa in 1980-81 is Rs. 62.28 lakhs. No funds have been earmarked specifically scheme-wise by the Geological Survey of India.

(e) The State Directorate of Mines is now engaged in proving the Bauxite deposits in Sasbohu-Pasangmali of Koraput District and Dholkata area of Keonjhar district. Regional evaluation by drilling started by Geological Survey of India in Lanjigarh in March, 1980 is continuing. Mineral Exploration Corporation has submitted Reports of Exploration of Pottangi Panchapatmali Central Block and Gandhamardhan. It will submit report of the other blocks of Panchapatmali shortly. The physical work at Kodingamali has been completed and the report is under preparation. The Physical work at Baphlimalli is expected to be completed by November, 1980.

Statement

S. No.	Name of places surveyed	District	Estimated reserves (Million tonnes)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
*1	Gandhamardhan	Bolangir-Sambalpur	213	Work done by State Directorate and MEC.
*2	Panchapatmali	Koraput	314	Work done by State Directorate, G.S.I. and M.E.C.
3	Pottangi	Do.	76	Work done by G.S.I. and M.E.C.
*4	Sasbohu Pasangmali	Do.	61	Work in progress. Reserves are likely to increase considerably.

1	2	3	4	5
*5	Kutrumali-Tangri Donger	Koraput	40	
*6	Chandgiri	Do.	7	
*7	Indragiri	Do.	NE	
*8	Lakshirisi	Do.	20	Reserves will increase considerably.
*9	Manjimali.	Do.		
*10	Kathkhal	Do.		
*11	Kathimali	Do.	NE	
12	Kakirimali	Do.		
*13	Gusramali.	Do.		
14	Marigundi	Do.	3	
15	Maliparbat	Do.	9.8	
16	Salloda (Padwa)	Do.	10	
17	Kodingamali	Do.	81.2	Further work in progress by M.E.C. Ltd.
18	Karnapedikenda	Do.	20	
19	Sijimali, Kishamali, Thaljhiri, Gorakpur hill	Korapur, Kalahandi	86	
20	Baphalimali	Do.	196	Further work in progress by M.E.C. Ltd.
21	Karlapat-Polingpadar.	Kalahandi	67	
22	Lanjigarh	Do.	53	Work is in progress by G.S.I.
*23	Khariar Plateau (Khondma')	Do.		
*24	Anamini Parbat	Phulbani	18	
*25	Dholkatapahar (Kuanr)	Keonjhar	NE	

N.E.—Not estimated.

*Estimates based on the work of the Directorate of Mines. Estimates for the other deposits are based on the work of G.S.I. and M.E.C. Ltd.

Sales Tax Administration in the Centre

4750. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Sales Tax Administration at present in the Centre; and

(b) the administrative change, if any, proposed for better and quicker results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The proceeds from Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods under the provisions of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 enacted by Parliament have been assigned to the States under

Article 269 of the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has been entrusted by law to the States. The Central Government ensures, as far as possible, co-ordination among the States in matters connected with sales tax administration and for this purpose four Regional Councils have been established under a Presidential order in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 263 of the Constitution consisting of representatives of the Central Government and State Governments to advise *inter alia*, on sales tax matters. The Central Government are also concerned with the administration of sales tax laws in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) There is no proposal at present for making any administrative change.

Mineral Resources in Orissa

4751. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the mineral resources so far found in Orissa and surveyed the quantity and quality of the minerals mineral-wise; and

(b) new mineral deposits located recently in Orissa are under investigation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The new minerals which have been located in the State and are under investigation include Tin, Gold, Precious stones, Beryl, Graphite, Kyanite, Soapstone. Felspar and Quartzite. The reserves of these minerals are yet to be assessed. Additional deposits of Limestone, Fireclay Chinaclay have also been located in the State.

Statement

According to the State Government of Orissa, following minerals have been so far found in Orissa State:—

Name of the Minerals/Ores	Total Reserves (in million tonnes)	Quality
Iron Ore	3,500	+55% Fe.
Manganese Ore	43	+28% Mn.
Nickel Ore	107	+0.8% Ni.
Chromite	86	+38% Cr ₂ O ₃
Magnetite	14	+0.8% V ₂ O ₅
Limestone	700	All grades
Dolomite	360	17-20% MgO
Bauxite	1,277	+40% Al ₂ O ₃
Coal	Over 30,000	All grades (non-coking)
Fireclay	60	Mostly non-Plastic, pottery
Chinaclay	35	Textile, rubber and paper grades
Lead Ore	6	5.17% Pb.
Copper Ore	1.6	+0.8% Cu.
Mineral bearing sands	Over 50	Containing Ilmenite, Sillimanite, Monazite, etc.

Export of Sea Weeds

4752. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what, if any, is the work done so far by the Marine Products Export Development Authority, for the export of sea weeds; and

(b) whether it has details of the export potential of sea weeds in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal and if so, an indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) As the export of sea weeds is banned, no export promotional measures are taken by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for sea weeds.

(b) The major sea weed growing regions in India are the coastal areas of Gujarat State from VERAVAL to OKHA sea and DWARAJAND in the Arabian Sea and of the Tamil Nadu State from Mandappam to Kanya Kumari in the Bay of Bengal where many of the economically important sea weeds occur in commercially exploitable quantities. In addition to these places, the littoral and sublittoral rocky stretches in the vicinity of Bombay, Karwar, Cannanore, Kovalum-Madras and Visakhapatnam are populated by the sea weeds.

In view of the ban on export of sea weeds the Marine Products Export Development Authority has not made any assessment of the export potential of sea weeds from India.

Refrigerated Vans acquired by Marine Products Export Development Authority

4753. SHRI NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marine Products Export Development Authority has acquired any refrigerated vans to be given on hire to sea food traders, processors or exporters and if so, the number of vans so acquired and the total cost thereof; and

(b) what are the total hire charges collected from the above vehicles and the total amount spent on their repairs so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Marine

Products Export Development Authority has acquired four refrigerated trucks to be given on hire to sea food traders, processors or exporters. Two of these trucks are deployed at Cochin. The remaining two trucks are deployed at Calcutta. The total expenditure incurred on the purchase of these trucks was Rs. 14,64,379.96.

(b) A sum of Rs. 33.462/- has been collected as hire charges of the trucks at Cochin. No amount has been spent on the repairs of these trucks so far.

Districts which have stood first in the collection of Small Savings

4754. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts which have stood first in each one of the States/Union Territories in the collection of Small Savings during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the original targets for the collection of Small Savings fixed for these districts by the Government prior to the launching of the collection drive;

(c) whether there is any such incentive for such districts as stand first for more than once during the period of any three years taken together; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Budget 1980-81 assumes net small savings collections at Rs. 1100 crores. The State Governments usually fix their own targets for small savings collections for the State as a whole and for individual districts.

(c) and (d). The incentive schemes for better collections framed by the Central Government are meant only for State Governments, District Savings Officers employed under the National Savings Organisation and Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters. Incentives to districts are awarded by some State Governments in the form of shields, trophies, etc.

Facilities to the District Small Savings Officers

4755. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Small Savings Officers play an important role in the collection of Small Savings from the general public;

(b) if so, whether they are provided any staff, accommodation, transport and other facilities for their field work and also for the proper functioning of their office routine by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the exact nature of these facilities in detail; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date for providing these facilities so as to promote the drive for small savings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The District Savings Officers, besides rendering service to investors, help in publicity of Savings Schemes and motivation of savings from public at the District level.

(b) to (d). The District Savings Officers are essentially field staff, who have to undertake frequent tours within the District. For this purpose, publicity vans are provided for a group of two or three District Savings Officers. They are also given fixed conveyance allowance.

Office accommodation is provided to them in the Offices of the Regional Directors/Assistant Regional Directors or District Collectors, to the extent possible, and efforts for improvements in this sphere continue. As regards residential accommodation, the District Savings Officers are, like other Central Government employees, entitled to Central Pool accommodation, wherever available.

Cash prizes by way of incentives, ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, are also given to District Savings Officers for improved collections in accordance with prescribed norms.

Vacant Post of Director for Small Savings in Himachal Pradesh

4756. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director for Small Savings for Himachal Pradesh is lying vacant since the departure of the previous incumbent;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the new incumbent would be appointed;

(c) whether adequate staff facilities and other incentives are proposed to be provided to the Director and his field staff including the District Savings Officers for the promotion of their work; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which this would be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The post of Regional Director, National Savings, Himachal Pradesh fell vacant on 18th April, 1980 and necessary orders for filling it were issued on 23-6-1980.

(c) and (d). Staff and other facilities are provided to the Regional Directors and incentives to the field staff, in accordance with prescribed norms.

Supply of Aluminium Ingot by BALCO to Small-Scale Industrialists

4757. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of aluminium ingots meant for fabrication for manufacture of utensils by the small-scale industrialists expected to be allotted to the Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. (BALCO) for onward supply to these units;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the current year the position has been very critical and the small industries depending on supply by BALCO in Haryana are languishing;

(c) whether one of the causes for short supply for distribution to the small units is due to the major share being given to the J.K.'s nationalised factory near Asansol; if so, the steps being taken to make good the shortage by imports to sustain the small units entirely depending on supply by BALCO; and

(d) the quantity likely to be supplied to these small units already on the list of BALCO in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANB MUKERJEE): (a) There is no control over the distribution of commercial grade aluminium. BALCO distributes the commercial grade aluminium produced by it to actual users generally on the basis of past offtakes.

(b) Owing to fall in production as well as higher proportion of E.C. grade aluminium produced by the Company, the supply of commercial grade aluminium ingots by BALCO in the current year has been lower than that in the last year to its customers in all parts of the country.

(c) A part of the commercial grade aluminium production is used by

BALCO for conversion into extrusions, rolled products and foils at the facilities in the Jaykaynagar Undertaking, which is under the management of BALCO. Since the availability of CG grade aluminium from indigenous production is far less than the demand, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been authorised to import commercial grade aluminium in adequate quantities.

(d) The supplies by BALCO will depend on its production which in turn is dependent on the supply of power to its smelter by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. BALCO will also utilise a larger part of its production in its down stream facilities (e.g., extrusion presses and rolling mills) which are being progressively commissioned. The units who have been getting CG grade aluminium from BALCO can also get metal from other producers as well as MMTC.

Long Term Pact with Bangladesh

4758. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enter into a long-term pact with the Bangladesh for purchase of newsprint;

(b) whether earlier rayon and waste was imported from Bangladesh under some earlier contract;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof and how it was disposed of and how was the quality of Bangladesh rayon yarn and how did it compare with the Indian stuff and its price; and

(d) what other trade agreements are expected to be concluded with Bangladesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The question of entering into long term arrangements for purchase by India of newsprint

from Bangladesh is under consideration of the two Governments.

(b) and (c). While import of rayon filament yarn has been allowed for import under Open General Licence, rayon spun yarn is included in the banned list in the import policy. Rayon waste is also included in the banned list but its import has been allowed against exports of blankets and other shoddy woollen products containing more than 50 per cent wool by weight. Government are aware that some quantity of rayons filament yarn has been purchased from Bangladesh. Detailed information as regards price, quality, etc. is not available.

(d). The existing Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh is due to expire on 27th September, 1980. Government are already in touch with the Bangladesh authorities on the format of the Agreement which will come into operation thereafter.

Coverage of Owner Driver of Public Carrier by Accident Policy

4759. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 866 on 13th July, 1979 regarding coverage of owner driver of public carrier by accident policy and state:

(a) whether the possibility of covering the legal liability to owner-drivers, which was under examination, has been ascertained;

(b) if so, what is the decision and when it will be implemented; and

(c) if the decision has not yet been taken, the reasons of delay and when it is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Personal accident benefits are now available to ownerdrivers of

commercial vehicles/taxis/auto rickshaws for capital benefits upto Rs. 50,000/- as an extension to the motor insurance policy on payment of prescribed additional premium.

(c) Does not arise.

Estimate Regarding Black Money

4760. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate regarding the black money in circulation during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the loss of revenue due to tax evasion; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to curb these evils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROA): (a) to (c). The Government have not made any estimate of black money in circulation during the last three years nor has the Government made any assessment of the loss of revenue due to tax evasion. However, the Government propose to curb tax evasion and black money through multi-pronged action of more effective implementation of tax laws and launching drive against hoarding and profiteering.

Assistance to Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme of Maharashtra

4761. SHRI RAMKRISHNA SADASHIV MORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra last year for assisting the Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Central Government this year for similar assistance;

(c) if so, what is the amount of assistance sought; and

(d) if so, what is Government's thinking in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROA): (a) For the year 1979-80, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) authorised Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank (MSCB) to sanction two cash credit hypothecation limits of Rs. 22.50 crores and Rs. 158.10 crores to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation (MSCMF), which is the Chief Agent of the Government of Maharashtra for procurement of cotton under the Scheme. A refinance limit of Rs. 34.86 crores was also sanctioned by RBI to MSCB for the purpose.

(b) to (d). In the current year (1980-81) the MSCB has not so far approached RBI for sanctions to finance the Scheme. RBI would consider the proposal as and when received.

Exploration in Goa-Karnataka

4765. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines has completed a study for the systematic exploration in the entire Goa-Karnataka area of mineral resources for economic exploitation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Indian Bureau of Mines does not carry out exploration for mineral deposits.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties to get Ticket by Passengers coming out of Goa

4766. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers intending to come out of Goa find it extremely difficult to get the Indian Airlines ticket;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Goa-Bombay tickets are released in Delhi;

(c) whether the booking staff has no authority to issue these tickets in Goa; and

(d) what steps are proposed to improve the functioning of Indian Airlines in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since a large number of groups of foreign tourists travel between Bombay and Goa, whose reservations are made months in advance by foreign tour operators, the Central Space Control Office of Indian Airlines in Delhi controls the bookings of these flights upto 8 days before departure of each flight.

The booking staff at Goa can sell upto 25 seats on each flight. They also have the facility to sell more seats, if required, and report to the Central Space Control office.

(d) At present, Indian Airlines operates two Boeing flights between Goa and Bombay. After the monsoons are over, the two Boeings will be replaced by an Airbus service, thus offering additional capacity.

Handloom Industries in Dhanbad Distt., (Bihar)

4767. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of once-flourishing handloom industries in the country side of Dhanbad District of Bihar specially in the Palassee Panchayat of Gobindpur Block, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that this industry is gradually decaying; if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) steps taken to revive the industry in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Air Service between Patna and Bhagalpur

4768. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to introduce daily air service between Patna and Bhagalpur;

(b) if so, when the daily service is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if answer to (a) be in the negative do Government propose considering the question of introducing daily service from Patna to Bhagalpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (c). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tamil Nadu bans power for Aluminium barter deal with Kerala

4769. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given the directive to the Tamil Nadu State Government banning the power for Aluminium barter deal between Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). While the Central Government does not favour barter deals, on consideration of the matter on merits they have approved the agreement executed by the Madras Aluminium Company according to which the Company would deliver 3600 tonnes of aluminium to the nominees of the Kerala State Electricity Board in exchange for supply of 72 million units of energy from that Board.

Financial help for opening New Star Hotels in Tamil Nadu

4770. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the (1) individuals, and (2) firms to which financial assistance have been provided by the Central Government, financial agencies to open new Star Hotels in Tamil Nadu during the last five financial years;

(b) the details thereof relating to other States and Union Territories; and

(c) the amount of money granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) During

the last five years ended 31st March, 1980 Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) together sanctioned total financial assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs i.e. Rs. 7.50 lakhs each to one new 5-star hotel project in Tamil Nadu viz., the Oriental Hotel located at Madras. The said assistance was sanctioned to enable the hotel management to meet a part of overrun in the cost of this new pro-

ject of 238-air-conditioned double-bed rooms.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the concernwise details of financial assistance sanctioned by the all India financial institutions viz., IFCI, IDBI and ICICI (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India) to new hotel projects located in various States/Union Territories during the last five years ended 31st March, 1980 is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Concernwise details of financial assistance sanctioned by the All India Financial Institutions viz. IDBI; IFCI and ICICI to new hotel projects during the last five years ended the 31st March, 1980.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the concern/location of the project	State/Union Territory	Assistance sanctioned		
		Loans	Under-writing	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1975-76 (April-March)				
1. Dolphin Hotels Ltd., Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	45.00	6.00	51.00
2. Guruprasad Hotels (P) Ltd., Bangalore	Karnataka	4.00	..	4.00
3. G. L. Hotels Ltd., Aurangabad	Maharashtra	9.00	..	9.00
4. Elel Hotels & Investments (P) Ltd. Bombay	Maharashtra	20.00	..	20.00
5. Oriental Hotels Ltd., Madras.	Tamil Nadu	15.00	..	15.00
6. Hotel Pink City (P) Ltd., Agra	Uttar Pradesh	24.50	..	24.50
Sub-Total 1975-76 :		117.50	6.00	123.50
1976-77 (April-March)				
1. Dolphin Hotels Ltd., Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	..	5.00
2. Bihar Hotels Ltd., Patna	Bihar	25.00	..	25.00
3. Span Motels (P) Ltd., Kulu	Himachal Pradesh	5.50	..	5.50
4. Eastern International Hotels Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	18.00	..	18.00
5. Hotel Pink City (P) Ltd., Agra	Uttar Pradesh	7.50	..	7.50
6. I. T. C. Ltd.,				
(i) Agra	Uttar Pradesh	321.00	..	321.00
(ii) Delhi	& Delhi			
7. Maberest Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Panaji	Goa	10.00	..	10.00
Sub-Total 1976-77 :		392.00	..	392.00

1

2

3

4

5

1977-78 (April-March)

1. S. B. Properties and Enterprises Ltd., Jaipur	Rajasthan	32.50	16.50	49.00
2. Benaras Hotels Ltd., Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	76.00	22.00	98.00
3. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Delhi	Delhi	69.00	..	69.00
4. Trade Wings Ltd. Goa	Goa	120.00	..	120.00

Sub-total 1978-79 :

297.50 38.50 336.00

1978-79 (April-March)

1. Hotel Banjara Ltd. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	..	7.00
2. Dolphin Hotels Ltd., Visakhapatnam	„	17.50	..	17.50
3. Bihar Hotels Ltd., Patna	Bihar	14.00	..	14.00
4. Elcl Hotels & Investments Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	46.00	..	46.00
5. Trimurthy Hotels Ltd., Cuttuck	Orissa	..	3.30	3.30
6. Northern India Hotels Ltd., Agra	Uttar Pradesh	48.00	..	48.00
7. Jaiprakash Enterprises Ltd., Delhi	Delhi	140.00	24.75	164.75

Sub-total 1979-80 :

272.50 28.05 300.55

1979-80 (April-March)

1. Hotel Banjara Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	..	10.00
2. Dolphin Hotels Ltd., Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	..	10.00
3. Elcl Hotels & Investments Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	18.00	..	18.00
4. Trade Wings Ltd., Goa	Goa	57.00	..	57.00

Sub-total 1979-80 :

95.00 .. 95.00

Grand total—1975-76 to 1979-80 :

1174.50 72.55 1247.05

Flying in Opposite Direction to reach Delhi

4771. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the six airports in India daily served by an air flight from where if one wishes to fly to Delhi one initially has to fly in the opposite direction;

(b) is this a composite region well-knit by railways and roadways; and

(c) if so, what has been decided to connect the most Central and the most important of these six airports with Delhi directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) the Question presumably relates to the following six airports:

- (i) Bhavnagar
- (ii) Bhuj
- (iii) Jamnagar
- (iv) Porbandar
- (v) Rajkot
- (vi) Vadodra.

From these airports, the passengers would fly to Bombay and connect the services to Delhi.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Advancing of Credit by Branches of Banks to Labour Cooperative Societies in Bihar

4772. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised bank branches in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar do not advance credit to labour cooperative societies for undertaking works of reconstruction etc;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) if not, exact number of such recipients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Reserve Bank of India, no Labour Cooperative Society approached the public sector banks functioning in the districts of Darbhanga and Madhubani for finance. The Cooperative Societies in Bihar normally obtain finance from Cooperative Banks. Commercial banks have, however, financed a limited number of primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies which have been ceded to them by the State Government.

Assistance and Incentives given to Promote Gliding Clubs

4773. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance and incentives are given to promote Gliding Clubs in the country;

(b) in relation to the demand, is there a shortfall in the availability of both locally made and imported gliders; and

(c) what financial aid is given to clubs to have hangars for gliders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The details of the assistance given by the Government are as follows:—

(i) Loan of capital equipment, viz., Gliders and Winches.

(ii) Hangar facilities, office accommodation wherever available given on nominal rent.

(iii) No landing charges are levied for the launches.

(iv) Subvention to meet the operational and maintenance cost.

(b) At present, yes, Sir.

(c) Hangar facilities, wherever available, are given on nominal rent.

राजस्थान में जिप्सम के निक्षेप

4774 श्री दीनतराम सारण : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जिप्सम वाले क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और इनके निक्षेपों की कितनी मात्रा का अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ख) राजस्थान में किन-किन स्थानों में जिप्सम निकाला गया है और इसकी कितनी मात्रा निकाली गई है ;

(ग) किस प्रयोजन के लिए जिप्सम का उपयोग किया गया है और इसकी कितनी मात्रा राजस्थान से बाहर भेजी गई थी और यह किन-किन स्थानों को भेजी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि हनुमानगढ़ में जिप्सम पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने इस के लिए भूमि और भाखड़ा से 25 मैगावाट पावर आरक्षित की थी जो बाद में डी० सी० एम० कोटा को प्रावटिन की गई ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) राजस्थान में जिप्सम वाले क्षेत्रों के नाम और उनके निक्षेपों की मात्रा के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [दखिए संख्याएल० टी०-1110 80]।

(ख) वर्ष 1979 में निकाले गए जिप्सम की मात्रा और स्थानों के नामों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [दखिए संख्याएल० टी०-1110 80]।

(ग) जिप्सम का उपयोग मुख्यतः सीमेंट उद्योग, उर्वरकों में, क्षारीय मिट्टी को उपजाऊ बनाने में तथा प्लास्टर आफ पेरिस आदि में होता है। राजस्थान में प्राप्त जिप्सम मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार आदि प्रदेशों में विभिन्न स्थानों को सीमेंट कारखानों तथा भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने और अन्य कार्यों के लिए भेजा जाता है। राजस्थान के बाहर भेजे गए जिप्सम की मात्रा और उन स्थानों के नाम, जहां जिप्सम भेजा गया, संलग्न अनुबन्ध-3 में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) प्रारम्भ में, राजस्थान में हनुमानगढ़ में जिप्सम पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने की योजना थी। लेकिन बाद में तकनीकी दृष्टि से विचार करने पर यह राय बनी कि सल्फेट उर्वरक अनावश्यक था। अतः हनुमानगढ़ में उर्वरक कारखाने की योजना रद्द कर दी गई। डी० सी० एम० के कोटा स्थित कैल्शियम कारबाइड और पी० वी० सी० कारखाने के लिए भाखड़ा पावर (उत्तरी राजस्थान में) उपयोग का प्रश्न ही नहीं था।

राजस्थान में खनिजों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4775 श्री दीनतराम सारण : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जो खनिज निकाले जाते हैं उनके मात्रा-वार नाम क्या हैं तथा उनसे कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है ;

(ख) उन खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं जो खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग लगाने के लिए उपयुक्त हैं तथा किन-किन खनिजों के आधार पर उद्योग विद्यमान हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से किन-किन खनिजों का खान में निकालने योग्य सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग में लाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) निकाले गए खनिजों के मात्रा-वार नाम संलग्न विवरण में हैं। इन खनिजों में 1978-79 में रायल्टी से 9.00 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक आय हुई। उस वर्ष में राक फास्फेट की बिक्री से 16.10 करोड़ रुपये की आय हुई।

(ख) खनिज-आधारित उद्योगों के लिए उपयुक्त सक्षम खनिज हैं :—सीसा, जस्ता, तांबा-अयस्क, चूना पत्थर, राँक फास्फेट, एस्वेस्टम, घियापत्थर, जिप्सम, काच रेत, फ्लूराइट, वैराइटम मिट्टी, बेटोनाइट, मुलतानी मिट्टी आदि। उन खनिजों के नाम, जिन पर इस समय उद्योग चल रहे हैं, निम्नलिखित हैं—मिट्टी, काच रेत, क्वार्ट्ज और क्वार्ट्ज आइट, चूनापत्थर, वैराइटम, राँक फास्फेट, बेटोनाइट और मुलतानी मिट्टी, जिप्सम, एस्वेस्टम, घियापत्थर, पाइरोफिल्लाइड, रक्तमणि। गोमेद, आधार धातु, सीसा, जस्ता, तांबा अयस्क, फेलस्पायर, अभ्रक, संगमरमर, रक्तमणि, स्लेट, चूनापत्थर, कैल्साइट, बोलेस्टोनाइट, फ्लूराइट, डोलोमाइट, सिलिकामय मिट्टी और पाइराइट।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र में पहले से निकाले जा रहे महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं :—आधार धातुएं (सीसा-जस्ता-तांबा) टंगस्टन, राँक फास्फेट, फ्लूराइट, वैराइट, ग्रेनाइट, स्लेट, बेटोनाइट (बढ़िया किस्म), पाइराइट आदि। नए निक्षेपों में भी इन खनिजों का खनन सरकारी क्षेत्र में जारी रहेगा। इसके अलावा लिग्नाइट का खनन और उपयोग भी सरकारी क्षेत्र में करने का प्रस्ताव है।

बिबरण
राजस्थान में 1979-80 में खनिज-बार उत्पादन

क्रम सं०	खनिज	यूनिट	उत्पादन (1979-80)
1	2	3	4
प्रमुख खनिज			
1 एस्बेस्टस .	.	हजार टन	27.6
2 बेराइटस .	.	"	5.2
3 केलसाइट .	.	"	26.6
4 चीनी मिट्टी और ग्लाइट स्ले .	.	"	137.1
5 तांबा अयस्क .	.	"	1124.4
6 डोलोमाइट .	.	"	25.4
7 मरकत मणि .	.	कि० ग्रा०	0.75
8 फ्लेसपार .	.	हजार टन	39.1
9 फ्लूराइट .	.	"	3.5
10 फायरक्ले .	.	"	28.6
11 रक्त मणि .	.	एब्रे० टन	15.0
12 जिप्सम .	.	हजार टन	796.2
13 ग्रेफाइट .	.	"	2.1
14 लोह अयस्क .	.	"	16.6
15 लेटराइट .	.	"	16.0
16 चूना पत्थर .	.	"	2520.07
17 सीसा जस्ता और चांदी .	.	"	1118.02
18 माइका (ग्रैनिक) .	.	टन	0.834
19 मैंगनीज अयस्क .	.	—	—
20 फाइरोफिलाइट .	.	हजार टन	5.9
21 क्वार्ट्ज .	.	"	27.5
22 राक फस्फेट .	.	"	515.03
23 लाल और पीला गेरु .	.	"	29.7
24 घोसा पत्थर .	.	"	274.8

1	2	3	4
25 स्लेट स्टोन	.	हजार टन	69.0
26 सिलिका सैंड	.	"	114.4
27 सेवेनाइट	.	"	10.7
28 बेलेस्टोनाइट	.	"	3.8
29 मैग्नेनाइट	.	"	1.2
30 जैस्फार	.	"	3.3
31 काइनाइट	.	—	—
32 टंगस्टन	.	टन	34.0
33 कोरंडम	.	—	—
34 सिलिकामय मिट्टी	.	—	274.8
35 बाल क्ले	.	हजार टन	37.07
36 सल्फर ग्राउ	.	—	4494.3
37 नीलम	.	कि० ग्रा०	—
38 वर्गीक्यूनाइट	.	टन	15.0
39 एपिडाट	.	—	—
40 रेड ग्रावमाइड	.	—	—
41 गोमेद	.	—	—
गौण खनिज			
1 भवन पत्थर	.	हजार टन	22590.0
2 चूना पत्थर	.	"	1180.0
3 संगमरमर	.	"	225.0
5 मुल्तानी मिट्टी	.	"	14.4
5 बेंटेनाइट	.	"	24.4
6 इष्टिका भूमि और साधारण मिट्टी	.	"	2950.0
7 साल्टपीटर	.	"	1.0
8 ग्रेनाइट	.	"	1.0

Development of Villages around B.S.L.

4776. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been taken up by the SAIL to develop villages around the steel factories; and

(b) if so, facts in details with particular reference to the B.S.L.'s programme for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To fulfil their social commitment to enrich the quality of life in the rural areas surrounding their place of operation, plants under Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) have drawn up development programme for 1980-81 to 1982-83, and schemes for Rs. 72 lakhs have already been approved by the Board of Directors of SAIL. As far as Bokaro Steel Plant is concerned, its schemes, for 1980-81 are as indicated below:—

S. No.	Item	Provision
		Rs.
1	Literacy Scheme	1,00,000
2	Medicines	20,000
3	Health Schemes	20,000
4	Animal Husbandary Scheme	20,000
5	Minor repair/renovation of the school building	1,00,000
6	Repair of wells	1,00,000
7	Hand Pumps	67,000
8	Creation of irrigation facilities	67,000
9	Agricultural Improvement	66,000
10	Development of Roads	1,00,000
		6,60,000

Appointment of Worker Directors in Industries

4777. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of appointing worker Directors in industries—specially Public Undertakings—as an experiment of workers' participation in Management;

(b) are there any industries where there are worker Directors, if so, the names of such industries with their location and the names of such Directors;

(c) whether the result of the experiment is encouraging, if so, whether Government propose to adopt the scheme in new industries; and

(d) if not, what other form of worker participation in industry Government are contemplating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A scheme of inducting representatives of workers as Directors in the Boards of Management of public enterprises was introduced in 1971 on an experimental basis in a few selected public enterprises, such as, National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Rasayani. Subsequently in all the three enterprises, the scheme was discontinued. From time to time a few other public enterprises also put on their Boards a worker-Director. In these enterprises also for one reason or the other, the scheme could not be continued

(c) and (d). The scheme of inducting the representatives of workers on Boards of public enterprises introduced in 1971 having met only with moderate success, Government appointed a Committee on workers participation in management which reported in 1979 recommending adoption of

a three tier system of participation, viz., at the corporate level, plant level and shop-floor level. Government decision on the report of the Committee has not yet been taken. Government had, however, issued instructions earlier for implementation of the scheme for workers participation at shop floor and plant level in manufacturing and mining units as well as commercial and service organisations in the public sector. Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Ministry of Labour have been impressing on the public sector undertakings from time to time to implement this scheme expeditiously if not already done.

Change in Monopoly purchase of Jute

4778. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Monopoly Purchasing Policy of Jute has not been helpful to jute growers;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government intend to follow/change/discontinue monopoly Purchasing Policy of Jute?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Since the Government have never resorted to the policy of monopoly purchase of raw jute, the question of its being unhelpful to jute growers does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Check on Export of Shrimps to U.S.A.

4779. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Drug Administration

(FDA), USA has informed the Indian Shrimp Exporters that they would not accept the decomposed shrimps;

(b) whether Government have any statutory authority to check the exports of shrimps of standard quality to U. S. A. under the bilateral agreement; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Food and Drug Administration, USA had placed Indian shrimps along with those from other producing countries of Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Indonesia and Thailand on block list with effect from October, 1978. However, India has since been taken off the blocklisting.

(b) The Export Inspection Agency of India, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce has the statutory authority under the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963, to inspect shrimps and other marine products intended for exports to ensure their compliance with the prescribed quality standards.

(c) Not applicable.

Inadequate Supply of Coal to Steel Plants

4780. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of steel plants in the public sector have complained that they have not received adequate quantities of coal to run the plants;

(b) whether they have warned the C.I.L. that they would be closing

their plants if they did not receive the coal supplies; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by C.I.L. to continue to supply adequate quantities of coal to these plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Against the annual requirements of 14.11 million tonnes of coking coal for the public sector steel plants, 2.56 million tonnes were received by them during the first quarter of 1980-81, which works out to 10.24 million tonnes per annum. The steel plants have cut down their oven-pushing by 13.5 per cent during the current month due to short supply of coking coal. They may have to further cut their oven-pushings so as to match the coal consumption with actual receipts, if the supply of coking coal dwindles further.

(c) It has been reported by the Department of Coal that to improve the coking coal production within the country, steps like improved power supply and other essential inputs to mines, re-construction of existing mines and opening of new mines are being taken.

Dagli Committee Report

4781. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wadilal Dagli Committee on Controls and Subsidies has submitted its report to Government;

(b) what are the main recommendations of this Committee regarding industrial licensing, reservation of industry, public sector units and import, export and Capital issue; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on these suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In regard to industrial licensing, the Dagli Committee suggested that a list of banned industries should be announced from time to time. Among other industries, some should be reserved only for village and cottage industries in the interest of employment. Some others should be open only to small scale industries with an investment limit on plant and equipment of Rs. 10 lakhs. The list of industries reserved for public sector should continue. There should be an "open" list in which no industrial licence would be required and creation of capacity being freely permitted subject to clearance under the MRTP Act or FERA where relevant. Residual industries should be subject to licensing, for all medium and large scale industries.

The Committee recommended that import/export policy should have a validity of 3 years to permit suitable adjustments in the production structure. An import/export policy board should study and evaluate the formulation and planning of import/export policy and also review the lists of open, banned and restricted items. The Committee also recommended export plans in consonance with the overall production plans, removal of actual user condition on imports under the OGL, review of list of items canalised for export and import through public sector canalising agencies, the protection to domestic industries through the tariff mechanism, review of cash assistance rates, export subsidy for selected items, etc.

As for capital issues the Committee observed that there should be further simplification of the system after which the control on capital issues should be abolished as it has outlived its utility.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of Government.

National Policy on Edible Oils

4782. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a National Policy on Edible Oils;

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to marketing, pricing and distribution;

(c) whether Government have taken into account the import of edible oil and oilseeds like palm oil and rapeseed; and

(d) what steps have been planned for cultivation of Soyabean in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c). In order to keep an effective control over the edible oils economy, advance planning is done by the Government for each Oil-Year (i.e. November-October). An Edible Oils Plan is prepared which makes an assessment of the situation which is likely to prevail in the succeeding Oil-Year, including estimates of the indigenous production of oilseeds/edible oils, likely demand therefor and the gap that may exist during the Oil-Year under review.

The Edible Oils Plan for the current Oil-Year 1979-80 ending the 31st October, 1980 has the following main features:—

(1) In order to effectively bridge the gap between demand and indigenous supply, The present policy of imports of edible oils by the STC is being continued. The level of imports is being reviewed periodically, keeping in view the indigenous production, domestic and international price-trends, availability of foreign exchange and other relevant factors. The oils that are mainly being imported are Soyabean oil, Rapessed oil, Palm oil and its refined derivatives.

(2) The public distribution system for edible oils has been further strengthened, expanded and the shortcomings in the way of its successful working sought to be removed. For direct consumption of edible oils, their sale through public distribution system has been given priority.

(3) In order to conserve the indigenous edible oils for direct consumption, Vanaspati industry has been permitted the use of imported edible oils to the extent of 95 per cent for the manufacture of Vanaspati.

(4) The prices at which imported oils are issued by the STC for public distribution and other end-uses are determined by the Government and reviewed periodically.

(5) Various steps, both short-term and long-term have been initiated to increase the indigenous production of Oilseeds and Oils.

(6) The State Governments had been advised to keep a special watch on the prices of edible oils. Their attention was drawn to the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977 and the Price Display Orders. They had been requested to enforce these orders strictly and to bring to book anti-social elements violating these orders. Their attention had also been invited to the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 and they had been asked to enforce it also in order to bring down prices of essential commodities.

(d) The following steps have been planned for cultivation of soyabean in the country:—

(i) Under the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development, an Intensive Programme is under implementation in five States. Among the other things, the Scheme aims at demonstrations on farmers' fields, strengthening of seeds production

arrangements and training for farmers and extension workers;

(ii) In addition, States are undertaking soyabean development programme from their own funds;

(iii) Increasing the area under soyabean through catch cropping and inter-cropping;

(iv) Intensification of Research efforts; and

(v) Continuance of price-support operations for the marketing of Soyabean crop.

Installation of Gobar Gas Plants by Agricultural Finance Corporation

4783. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Finance Corporation has a plan to instal Gobar Gas Plants (Bio Gas Plants) throughout the country;

(b) if so, the plans per year and the areas selected for 1980-81 and 1982;

(c) how many of the above would be installed in Madhya Pradesh and particularly in the backward districts of Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna;

(d) whether Government have made coordination with banks, State Government, Gram Panchayats to make the plan a success; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. Agricultural Finance Corporation, however, has agreed to extend support through its member banks to arrange loan facilities to farmers for setting up of gobar gas plants.

(b) and (c). In view of answer to (a) above question does not arise.

(d) and (e). Coordination Committees set up at the District and the State Level are expected to coordinate the implementation of such schemes. Banks operating in the area and the concerned State Government agencies are represented on these committees.

Publication of certain Articles in "Yogakshema" Journal of the LIC

4784. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Director of the Life Insurance Corporation had objected to the publication of certain articles in the "Yogakshema" Journal of the L.I.C.;

(b) whether the writer of the article had moved the Gujarat High Court in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Shri Manubhai Shah, Executive Trustee of the Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad, published a note entitled "A FRAUD ON POLICYHOLDERS". Shri N. C. Krishnan, Member of the LIC Board, dealt with some of the points of criticism contained in the aforesaid note in an article which appeared in "The Hindu" dated 6th November, 1978, and Shri Krishnan's article was reproduced in the "Yogakshema" dated 12th December, 1978. While Shri Shah's reply to Shri Krishnan's article was published in "The Hindu" dated 4th December, 1978, he wanted that the reply should also be published in the "Yogakshema". The Manager, Public Relations and Publicity, of the LIC regretted his inability to publish the reply in the "Yogakshema". Thereafter, Shri Shah moved the Gujarat High Court for a writ of mandamus directing the LIC to publish the reply in the "Yogakshema".

The Gujarat High Court has held that the refusal to make the "YOGAKSHEMA" available to the petitioner Shri Shah, for voicing his criticism, violates the petitioner's fundamental rights and has issued a writ of mandamus and directed the LIC to publish the reply in the "YOGAKSHEMA". The LIC filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court and the Court has on 14th July, 1980, admitted the petition and granted ex-parte a¹-interim stay against the operation of the judgement of the Gujarat High Court.

Holding of examination for Probationary Officers by State Bank of India

4785. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has been holding examination for the Associates Bank's probationary officers;

(b) whether any such examination was to be held in the month of June, 1980;

(c) whether this examination was canceled; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). State Bank of India has reported that although the bank was holding so far a common written examination for the recruitment of probationary officers, it was decided to hold separate examinations for recruitment of probationary officers in the associate banks from the current year. The examination which was originally scheduled to be held on Sunday the 1st June, 1980 was postponed to 15th June, 1980 because of the assembly elections. The revised date of examination was published in all leading newspapers. State Bank of India has confirmed that the examination was held at all centres on 15th June, 1980.

Import of Cement by S.T.C.

4786. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether last year the State Trading Corporation was not able to import the full quantity of cement contracted with foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Full quantity of Cement planned for arrival during the period June, 1979 to June, 1980 was fully received.

Aid from U.K.

4787. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have started feeling the impact of the U.K. Government's decision to cut the financial aid to India and whether the U.K. Government has also decided to curb imports from India;

(b) if so, to what extent the U.K. has reduced the aid;

(c) what was the aid provided by U.K. during the last two years;

(d) to what extent it will be less during the current financial year;

(e) whether this will have any effect on those projects which are already under process of implementation; and

(f) whether India has also been able to fill the gap that will be due to this decision of U.K. Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) To the extent that less aid is available from U.K. less resources are available for

development. As regards imports from India, no new restrictions have been imposed by the U.K. Government.

(b) to (d). Total disbursements of U.K. aid to India during 1978-79 and 1979-80 were £ 134.8 million and 120.8 million respectively. For the current year, disbursements are likely to be of about the same level as in 1979-80.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Shortfall in U.K. aid has to be made good, by and large, by India's own resources.

Income-tax Raids

4788. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of June, 1980 many raids were carried out by the Income-tax Department throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether on 19th June, 1980 in Delhi, Rs. 16 Lakhs were seized from a Delhi doctor alone;

(c) if so, total raids conducted in different States during this period and the cash and kind recovered from these raids; and

(d) action taken against all those held responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. According to reports received in this Ministry, the Income-tax Department has conducted 143 searches throughout the country in June, 1980.

(b) On 18th June, 1980, a sum of Rs. 15,64,410 has been seized from a doctor in Delhi.

(c) The figures may kindly be seen in the attached statement.

(d) Investigation in all these cases is in progress.

Statement

Details of searches conducted in different States during the month of June, 1980.

S. No.	Name of State	No. of cases	Value of seized items
			(Rs.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3,72,465
2.	Bihar	18	31,21,352
3.	Gujarat	7	Nil
4.	Maharashtra	13	5,43,640
5.	West Bengal	28	1,29,00,000
6.	Delhi	23	33,30,838
7.	Tamil Nadu	15	25,18,269
8.	Haryana	2	1,04,180
9.	Karnataka	25	70,87,672
10.	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir	4	5,62,949
11.	Kerala	1	Nil
		143	3,05,41,365

In regard to other States, the information is either nil or no reports have been received for the month of June, 1980.

Meeting of United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations

4789. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations had decided that UN Panel should be set up to frame T.N.Cs' Code of conduct;

(b) if so, whether the meeting of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations was held on 23rd June, 1980, at Mexico to finalise the code of conduct for the Transnational Corporations;

(c) if so, what are the details of the code of conduct framed;

(d) to what extent the decision will help the Government of India; and

(e) whether Government of India had pleaded for this code being framed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) An Inter-Governmental Working Group under the auspices of the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations has been entrusted with the work regarding the evolving of a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations

(b) The UN Commission on Transnational Corporations held its session at Mexico from 23rd June to 4th July 1980. During this meeting some outstanding issues were negotiated.

(c) The negotiations relating to Code of Conduct for T.N.Cs. are still under progress and at this stage it is not feasible to indicate the areas of agreement. However, the Code seeks to govern areas of concern to developing countries with a view to ensuring that the beneficial effects of the operations

of TNCs are maximised and the negative effects minimised.

(d) and (e). The Code will help the developing countries like India in their efforts to regulate the activities of TNCs. The Government of India has been actively participating in the meetings of the UN Commission as also the Inter-Governmental Working Group.

Demands of Handloom Weavers

4790. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had proposed to convene a meeting of the State Governments to discuss with them the need of bringing unorganised handloom weavers in the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, whether handloom weavers from all the States were called by him;

(c) if so, what were the points discussed;

(d) the decision arrived at; and

(e) whether all the demands made by them were discussed and accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed meeting has not been held so far.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Opening of Branch of State Bank of Saurashtra in village Navz Megani in District Rajkot, Gujarat

4791. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no branch of the State Bank of Saurashtra at village Navz Megani, District Rajkot (Gujarat);

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to open a bank at this village for the development of Rural Agriculture and small scale industries in this area;

(c) whether Government have assured for the opening of rural banks in the country; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the same for the opening of rural banks in the above village?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the banking requirements of the residents of this village are reportedly being met by the branch of the State Bank of Saurashtra at Lodhika, which is only 4 Kms. away from this village.

(b) to (d). To reduce regional imbalances in the availability of banking facilities and to improve the geographical coverage of the banks in the rural and semi-urban areas, the current branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank seeks to secure the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks for the period 1979-81 primarily towards providing banking facilities at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in districts having poorer banking coverage than one bank office for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people. This does not, however, preclude limited branch expansion even in better banked districts, should the State Governments feel the need for banking facilities at specific centres for the implementation of their developmental plans. The locations for new branches in both underbanked and better banked districts are, thus, being finalised by Reserve Bank in consultation with the State Governments.

Reserve Bank of India have reported that Rajkot District having one branch for every 15,000 rural/semi-urban people is a better banked district and that the State Government have not suggested any centre in this District for branch opening.

Loan given by Nationalised Banks in Dhanbad District, Bihar

4792. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons or concerns having loans from the nationalised banks above Rs. 10,000 as on 1st May, 1980 in Dhanbad District of Bihar, and facts in details;

(b) purpose for which such loans were given;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of such loans have been diverted to purposes other than prescribed; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a probe into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The present Statistical Reporting System does not yield the data in the manner asked for. Available data relating to occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit of all scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December, 1977 in Dhanbad District, Bihar, are set out below—

Outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Dhanbad District, Bihar as on the last Friday of December 1977.

Sector	No. of A/c.	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Agriculture	1151	31.08
2. Industry	940	1908.66
3. Trade	1234	216.68
Of which : Retail trade	1145	150.00
4. Transport Operators	2029	373.06
5. Services	770	57.49
6. Personal loans	2612	64.65
7. All others	2031	104.32
Total Bank Credit	10767	5705.94
Of which small Scale Industries	645	494.88

(c) and (d). Adequate steps are taken by the financing banks to ensure that loans are utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. However, if specific cases of diversion of funds are brought to the notice of Government/Reserve Bank/Banks, the same are looked into at appropriate level.

Exchange of small coins in Market

4793. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the notice of Government that two Naya Paise and three Naya Paise coins are not being exchanged in the market;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably there is an apprehension among the public that these coins are not legal tender.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have clarified from time to time through Press Releases that these coins continue to be legal tender and they continue to be accepted by all public sector banks, treasuries and sub-treasuries from the public.

Smuggling of Poppy Husk from Madhya Pradesh to Rajasthan

4794. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that poppy husk is being smuggled

from Madhya Pradesh to Rajasthan in bulk quantities;

(b) whether poppy husk is being utilised there as alternative to liquor; and

(c) what preventive steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income-tax on income of Doctors, Hakims and Advocates

4795. SHRI H. N. NANJE

GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax Department seized huge sums from the clinic and residence of a Doctor/Hakim of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) what checks his Ministry have that income earned by big Doctors, Hakims and Advocates is not concealed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department conducted a raid at the residence and clinic of Dr. Mohd. Naeem of Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi on 18-6-1980 and seized cash of Rs. 15,64,410.

(c) The Income-tax Department through its survey operations and intelligence machinery has been keeping strict vigil on the income earned by the professionals like Hakims, Doctors and Advocates.

Change in Pattern of Distribution of Re-Rollable Steel

4796. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under the examination of Government to change the pattern of distribution of re-rollable steel to the State Governments;

(b) what is the present pattern followed by Government for distribution of steel quota to the States and how the States are distributing their quota to the industrial units in the States;

(c) whether industrial units had demanded the change of distribution formula and it has not worked to the satisfaction of steel industrial units;

(d) what are the changes the Union Government are considering to make in the present policy of distribution of steel of re-rollable steel to the State Governments for further distribution to the steel units; and

(e) by what time the changes are likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no statutory control on the distribution of steel at present. The question of distribution of "steel quota to the States" does not therefore arise. Steel is distributed in accordance with the guidelines formulated and announced by the Joint Plant Committee.

(c) Some representations had been received and all such representations were duly considered while formulating the guidelines.

(d) No change is being contemplated at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Imposition of Embargo by France on Import of Indian Garments

4797. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French Government has imposed an embargo on the import of Indian garments covered under category 26 of the current year;

(b) whether as a result of the measures, Indian garments worth several crores are lying uncleared with the French Customs;

(c) whether at least three to four crores worth goods are lying with the exporters awaiting to be shipped;

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government;

(e) whether India has taken up this question with the French Government; and

(f) if so, the outcome of the talks held and steps taken to help the Indian garment exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The French Government has imposed an embargo on the import of Indian garments covered under cat. 26 (dresses) on the ground that we have crossed 1980 year quota for this cat., as per the records of the French authorities.

(b) As a result of embargo, more than 50,000 pcs of cat. 26 were reportedly held up by the French customs. Precise value of the same is not available. These have since then been got cleared through the efforts of the Indian government.

(c) As estimated by Apparel's Export Promotion Council, the quota distribution authority in India, about 1.58 lakh pcs. are still to be shipped in terms of the quota policy announced by us.

(d) to (f). The problem is principally one of reconciliation of figures

of shipment between the concerned agencies of the two governments. The Government has already taken up the issue with the French authorities, through our Embassies in Paris and Brussels (Mission to EEC). All efforts are being made to resolve the problem as early as possible.

Amount allocated by Banks for development of Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

4798. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount allocated

by the nationalised banks and non-nationalised banks for the development of small scale industries in West Bengal during each of the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The amounts of outstanding advances of the Public sector banks and the other scheduled commercial banks to small scale industries in West Bengal during the 5 year period 1975—1979 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Scheduled Commercial Banks' Advances for Small Scale Industries in West Bengal.

(Rs. in 'crores)

As on the last Friday of	Amount outstanding		
	Public Sector Banks.	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks.	All Scheduled Commercial Banks.
December, 1975	80.47	9.22	89.69
December, 1976	100.10	11.49	111.59
December, 1977	118.53	14.98	133.51
December, 1978 *	152.13	18.66	170.79
June, 1979 *	174.24	22.31	196.55

*Data Provisional.

Development of Airports and Tourist Centres in West Bengal

4799. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the plans and projects for the development of airports and tourists centres in West Bengal and in various other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): It is proposed to develop Calcutta Airport,

Bagdogra, Behala and Panagarh Aerodromes and Aeronautical Communication Stations at Barachampa and Tarakeshwar at a total estimated cost of Rs. 32.68 crores during the Five Year Plan 1980—85 subject to the availability of resources and approval of the Government. The projects relate to improvement in the airports, construction of domestic Terminal Complex phase I, installation of Radio Navigational Aids, Ground Services and Passengers Handling Facilities. The expenditure for the same purpose in the States other than West Bengal is proposed to be of the order of Rs. 399.62 crores.

(including International Airports Delhi, Bombay and Madras).

The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in the next five year in international tourists. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of Travel Circuits and (ii) Provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling within these Travel Circuits. The details are being worked out in consultation with the Department of Tourism of the respective States including West Bengal.

Gold Deposits in Orissa

4800. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa informed the Ministry about the economic concentrations of gold deposits in some parts of the State;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the districts explored to locate the gold reserves so far and intimated to his Ministry;

(c) is it also a fact that some precious stones and metals also reported to be found in some districts of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Gold Mineralisation has been reported from a number of places in Keonjhar District viz Telkoi, Gopur, Saloikana, Sirimbahal etc. The Directorate of Mining and Geology, Orissa, is carrying on the investigation since 1970-71. Detailed investigation to prove the potentiality of the deposits has been undertaken by the State Directorate of Mining and Gaology. To supplement the efforts of the State

Government, Geological Survey of India has initiated investigation in Saloikana block in the Field Season Programme of 1979-80. The work is in preliminary stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Geological Survey of India and State Directorate of Mining and Geology have undertaken investigation for precious and semi-precious stones around Gochhapara, Antarla and Kiribanji reserve forest of Patnagarh sub-division of Bolangir District. Sporadic occurrences have been located in parts of Kalahandi and Dhenkanal Districts. Investigations in Koraput District indicate occurrences of Tin ore around Kunda-Guda. Corundum, occasionally with Sapphire of Blue colour and transparant variety of beryl are recently reported in Pegmatite rocks from the border areas of Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts. Geological Survey of India has initiated study of the precious and semi-precious bearing Pegmatites from Field Season 1979-80. The work is in preliminary Stage.

Amount allocated by nationalised/non-nationalised banks for development of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh

4801. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount allocated by the nationalised banks and non-nationalised banks for the development of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The amounts of outstanding advances of the public sector banks and other scheduled commercial banks to small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh during the 5 year period 1975--1979 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Scheduled Commercial Banks' Advances for Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh.

(Rs. in Crores)

As on the last Friday of

	Amount Outstanding		
	Public Sector Banks	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	All Scheduled Commercial Banks
December, 1975	29.20	0.25	29.45
December, 1976	36.65	0.58	37.23
December, 1977*	42.46	0.72	43.18
December, 1978*	53.22	1.34	54.56
June, 1979*	61.87	1.98	63.85

*Data Provisional

Import of Raw Cashewnuts

4802. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from an all-party delegation headed by the Chief Minister, Kerala State requesting to import raw cashewnuts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken over the representation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum suggested that the decision taken to change the canalisation policy of raw cashewnuts may be rescinded and import of maximum quantity of raw cashewnuts may be arranged through the Cashew Corporation of India. Import of raw cashewnuts continues to be canalised through Cashew Corporation of India and maximum import will be made through them.

Recruitment Rules in Steel Plants

4803. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that ordinary graduates are recruited in Steel Plants in the post of Accounts Assistants, Production Assistants, Data Processing Assistants, Auditors, Taxation Assistants, Marketing Assistants and other technical jobs and candidates having Post Graduate diploma in taxation law, management accountancy, financial management, tax management qualifications are not recruited; and

(b) whether Government will examine the rules of recruitment in Steel Plants and specify the qualifications for each post?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The posts referred to are in the non-executive grade and are filled by candidates sponsored by local employment exchanges on being notified by the Steel Plants. Minimum qualifications are also indicated for each cate-

gory of posts. If persons with post graduate qualifications or holding diplomas in the respective disciplines have registered themselves with, and are recommended by, the Employment Exchanges, they are also considered for appointment and are in fact also recruited. Where the Employment Exchanges are unable to sponsor the requisite number of candidates, advertisements are issued in the local papers, calling for applications for such posts. The post graduates and diploma holders are also eligible to apply for these posts. Appointments are made on the basis of recommendations made by the Selection Committees of the Plants.

(b) The recruitment procedure indicated above is fair and reasonable, and no change seems called for.

Display of Air India's Mural on Chelmsford Club, New Delhi

4804. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1524 dated 20th June, 1980, regarding Air India advertisements in Chelmsford Club, New Delhi, and state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the traffic potential yielded by the display of Air India's mural in Chelmsford Club, New Delhi, premises against transportation to be provided at Air India's service;

(b) if so, what;

(c) what are other arrangements made by the Air India in the country and abroad for providing such free transportation for display of their advertisements of murals etc;

(d) which are other beneficiaries of Air India's free transportation such as landlords of Air India's Offices or residential accommodation rented by it; and

(e) what are the guidelines, if any laid down for the issue of such free transportation tickets on routes ope-

rated by Air India; and which is the authority competent to issue such tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). It is an accepted standard worldwide practice that no specific value can be assessed from any publicity such as advertisements, displays of murals etc. The amount of publicity cannot be quantified. Like other advertisements appearing in Newspapers, Magazines etc., the aim is to ensure that there is adequate exposure with the right clientele. The Chelmsford Club is a leading club with members|visitors of an income group who travel by air. In any case, the mural display at the premises of this club has been discontinued by Air India from April, 1979.

(c) and (d). Making payment in the form of transportation for services received or purchases made is a recognised airline practice. Transportation is offered to the suppliers (either in full or part) of the goods/services offered to airlines. Transportation service contract is entered into between Air India and the suppliers to reduce the cash outgo, Air India have entered into transportation service contract with some landlords for renting of housing and office space.

(e) Guidelines have been laid down for issue of transportation service contracts. The Station Heads are responsible for execution and administration of transportation service contracts in their jurisdiction. The Station Head can delegate the responsibility to another officer in his jurisdiction, but not below the rank of a Sales Manager. Transportation against transportation service contracts should be granted only after scrutinising the same with the relevant transportation service contracts and after the Accounts Manager of the Station certifies that necessary

credit is available in the particular transportation service contract. If the value of the ticket is more than the credit in transportation service contract, the difference is collected in cash.

Revision of Classification of same Excisable Goods

4805. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following discussions at the Central Excise Tariff Conferences, the classification of one and the same excisable goods is revised frequently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid the resulting uncertainty in trade and its effect on industry and consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that following discussions at the Central Excise Tariff Conferences, the classification of one and the same excisable goods is frequently revised. There have, however, been a few cases where the classification of certain excisable goods came to be revised by subsequent Tariff Conferences on further consideration based on reasons such as representations from the trade and industry or judicial or quasi-judicial pronouncements.

Rebate in Excise Duty on Aluminium Exports

4806. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Notification No. 148/69-CE dated the 17th May, 1969, *ad hoc* rates of excise duty were fixed for aluminium exported out of India with reference to the rates of excise duty then in force on aluminium and the same rates of rebate are still operative;

(b) whether notwithstanding *ad hoc* rates of rebate as aforesaid, aluminium is allowed to be exported in bond without payment of duty thereby adversely affecting the exporters who export aluminium after payment of duty at present rates; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not reviewing the rates of rebate fixed in 1969 with reference to the level of excise duty then in force and the reasons for discrimination between exporters in bond without payment of duty and those exporting under claim for rebate of duty after payment of that duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The position is that where aluminium is exported out of India in bond the exporter has to pay excise duty equal to the difference between the amount of duty leviable on aluminium not exported and amount of duty rebatable on exported aluminium on the basis of the *ad hoc* rates prescribed under Notification No. 148/69-CE dated the 17th May 1969. Hence, the exporters who export aluminium after clearance on payment of duty are on the same footing as those who export aluminium from bond.

(c) Does not arise.

Excise duty on Brass Wires

4807. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the unspecified character of goods under Item 68 of the Central Excise tariff, excise duty is sought to be levied on articles such as brass wires for which the entry in other items of that tariff was so framed that only the raw materials, namely, copper or copper alloys in any crude form or certain other specified forms and not the articles such as brass or copper wires made therefrom were to bear duty; and

(b) if so, whether the feasibility of allowing exemption from excise duty under the said Item 68 which works out to about Rs. 3,400 metric tonne at 8 per cent on brass wires has been examined in view of the fact that such wires have suffered duty of Rs. 3,000 per metric tonne at the ingot etc. stage out of which such wires were made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Brass wires do not fall under Item 26A and are classifiable under the residuary item 68 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(b) Government had no occasion in the recent past to examine the feasibility of allowing exemption for Brass Wires under Item 68.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में उपरि-समय भत्ते का भुगतान

4808. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में कितनी राशि का उपरि-समय भत्ता अदा किया गया; और इसे अदा करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

विवरण

वर्ष 1978 और 1979 में समयोपरि भत्तों की अदायगी

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	बैंक का नाम	1978	1979
1.	सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	130.63	134.61
2.	बैंक आफ इण्डिया	220.19	223.41
3.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	85.79	107.84
4.	बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	203.43	203.05
5.	यून/इंस्टेड कमर्शियल बैंक	57.51	104.89

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर उपरि-समय भत्ते के भुगतान को खत्म करने का है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगन-भाई बरोडे): (क) कलेण्डर वर्ष क्रमशः 1978 और 1979 में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में अदा की गयी समयोपरि (ओवर टाइम) भत्ते की राशि का ब्यारा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी खातों की छाहाही तथा वार्षिक लेखे तैयार करने जैसे अचानक बहुत अधिक काम बढ़ जाने तथा कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण अथवा हड़ताल, आन्दोलन, नियमानुसार कार्य-हड़ताल की वजह से अधिक संख्या में कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप एकत्रित बकाया काम को निपटाने के लिए की जाती है।

(ख) बैंकिंग उद्योग में जिस तरह का काम होता है उसका ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा बैंकों में समयबद्ध आधार पर हिसाब रखने की कार्यप्रणालियों के कारण समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी को बिल्कुल बंद कर देना शायद संभव नहीं होगा परन्तु सरकार समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी को सीमित कर के कम से कम अदायगी करने की दिशा में उद्योग स्तर पर प्रयास करती रही है।

(हजार रुपयों में)

क्रम बैंक का नाम श्रेणी	1978	1979
6. केनरा बैंक	26.60	26.63
7. यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	84.92	108.21
8. देना बैंक	78.37	80.34
9. सिटीकेट बैंक	13.25 (78-79)	25.32 (79-80)
10. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	45.56	69.80
11. इलाहाबाद बैंक	52.29	56.50
12. इण्डियन बैंक	27.17	50.26
13. बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	55.77	63.62
14. इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	66.46	85.39
15. प्रांतीय स्टेट बैंक	653.14	793.24
16. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बिकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	16.53	51.49
17. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद	24.57	51.49
18. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर	28.45	26.67
19. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर	12.41	17.39
20. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला	22.44 (78-79)	30.38 (79-80)
21. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सोराष्ट्र	18.28	40.44
22. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ द्रावणकीर	15.65 (78-79)	23.10 (79-80)
23. ग्रामिण बैंक	0.26	0.25
24. कारपोरेशन बैंक	4.04	4.54
25. न्यू बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	39.40	48.20
26. ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स	20.26	29.06
27. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक	18.24 (लगभग)	29.06 (लगभग)
28. विजया बैंक	0.84	6.50

आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

Smuggling of Silver of Gulf Countries

4809. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of smuggling of silver to Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the cases detected during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to reports received by Government the quantity and value of silver seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled out by India during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto June, 1980) are as follows:—

Year	Quantity in Kgs.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1977.	110	1.30
1978.	642	9.00
1979.	5410	122.00
1980.	21,550	700.00
(upto June, 1980)	(approx.)	(approx.)

Gliders of Delhi Flying Club crashed during last three years

4810. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of the cases of air-crash during the flights of gliders of Delhi Flying Club that have occurred during the last three years; and

(b) the number and particulars of the cases in which inquiry was ordered and the details regarding the suggestions, if any, recommended by the Enquiry Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Delhi Flying Club do not operate gliders. However, during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto 15th July), there was only one notifiable accident to glider belonging to Delhi Gliding Club. The details thereof are as follows:

T 21-B glider VT-GCG, while engaged on joy ride met with an accident at Safdarjung airport on 27th August 1978. During take off when the glider had attained a height of approximately 40—50 feet, the pilot felt 'loss of power'. The pilot, therefore, released the cable, and prepared the glider for landing. It impacted the runway heavily and was substantially damaged. The pilot and the passenger on board escaped unhurt. This accident was investigated by an Inspector of Accident appointed under rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. In the opinion of the Inspector of Accident, the cause of the accident was attributed to Pilot's error, and he had recommended additional corrective training to the concerned pilot. He had also recommended that grass in the operational area should not be allowed to overgrow and cable run of the winches should be inspected to ensure that it is straight and free. These recommendations have already been implemented. Additionally the pilot was warned to be more careful in future.

Taxes on Rural Income and Wealth

4811. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have imposed taxes on rural income and wealth to-date; and

(b) salient features of the taxes on rural income and wealth imposed by the States concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Taxation of agricultural incomes falls within the fiscal jurisdiction of the States. Necessary information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Advances made by Foreign Banks

4812. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total advances made by foreign banks to (1) large Indian Business Houses registered with the MRTP Commission, (2) Branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies, and (3) large independent companies, year-wise from 1969 to 1978;

(b) whether it has been alleged that the foreign banks do not accept small deposits; and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent it is available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revenue earned and allocations made to states

4813. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise revenue earned by the Centre during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) return allocations made to the States during the same period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Statements I, II and III indicating State's share are laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

Showing States' share of Income-tax paid to State Governments during last three years ending 1979-80

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	52,41	54,83	59,39
2. Assam	17,16	17,95	21,81
3. Bihar	64,31	67,91	82,51
4. Gujarat	37,49	39,22	51,54
5. Haryana	11,95	12,51	15,73
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,05	4,24	5,15
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,47	5,72	7,07
8. Karnataka	36,00	37,66	47,07
9. Kerala	26,48	27,70	34,16

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
10. Madhya Pradesh	49,31	51,58	63,62
11. Maharashtra	74,64	78,08	94,73
12. Manipur	1,22	1,27	1,63
13. Meghalaya	1,22	1,27	1,54
14. Nagaland	61	64	74
15. Orissa	25,19	26,36	32,34
16. Punjab	18,57	19,43	23,47
17. Rajasthan	30,39	31,80	37,74
18. Sikkim			
19. Tamil Nadu	53,63	56,11	69,62
20. Tripura	1,82	1,91	2,23
21. Uttar Pradesh	102,87	107,62	133,44
22. West Bengal	60,05	62,81	69,35
Total :	675,44	705,62	864,88

Statement II

Showing States' share of Estate Duty paid to State Governments during last three years ending 1979-80

(Rs in Lakhs)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	82	88	79
2. Assam	25	27	12
3. Bihar	96	104	22
4. Gujarat	49	50	102
5. Haryana	22	24	16
6. Himachal Pradesh	6	6	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	—
8. Karnataka	52	57	88
9. Kerala	44	46	7
10. Madhya Pradesh	73	77	17

	2	3	4
11. Maharashtra	88	100	321
12. Manipur	2	2	..
13. Meghalaya	2	2	..
14. Nagaland	1	1	..
15. Orissa	38	42	12
16. Punjab	37	49	33
17. Rajasthan	44	48	19
18. Sikkim
19. Tamil Nadu	81	83	121
20. Tripura	3	3	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	156	173	87
22. West Bengal	76	21	128
Total	985	10,71	10,94

Statement-III

Showing states' share of Basic Excise duties and additional Excise duties.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Basic Excise Duties			Addl. Excise duties in lieu of Sales Tax.		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	66,24	76,47	167,96	25,31	25,37	26,15
2. Assam	22,00	25,40	58,00	7,45	7,47	8,13
3. Bihar	93,11	107,48	275,36	28,24	28,31	24,41
4. Gujarat	37,10	42,83	94,38	17,83	17,87	23,01
5. Haryana	12,42	14,34	28,47	5,85	5,87	9,70
6. Himachal Pradesh	5,11	5,90	11,73	1,78	1,78	2,66
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7,31	8,43	18,37	2,20	2,21	2,67
8. Karnataka	44,24	51,07	109,31	16,95	17,00	20,49
9. Kerala	31,33	36,17	88,20	10,80	10,83	13,93
10. Madhya Pradesh	66,15	76,37	185,70	21,06	21,11	22,23
11. Maharashtra	69,65	76,80,40	153,77	35,15	35,23	49,89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Manipur	1,70	1,97	4,46	51	51	62
13. Meghalaya	1,54	1,78	4,48	51	51	49
14. Nagaland	89	1,03	2,08	24	24	32
15. Orissa	32,90	38,05	100,68	10,84	10,86	11,21
16. Punjab	15,18	17,52	33,21	8,78	8,10	16,34
17. Rajasthan	40,53	46,85	103,74	12,58	12,61	15,55
18. Sikkim	10
19. Tamil Nadu	60,31	69,63	106,00	21,93	21,98	26,13
20. Tripura	2,44	2,81	7,06	75	75	84
21. Uttar Pradesh	138,24	159,59	390,38	48,57	48,69	44,44
22. West Bengal	63,23	73,00	175,66	25,05	25,10	31,29
Total	811,73	937,09	21,79,60	301,68	302,41	350,60

Bad Debts written off by Nationalised Banks

4814. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much bad debt has been written off by nationalised banks in the years, 1977, 1978 and 1979, year-wise;

(b) how many of these accounts are over Rs. 5 lakhs;

(c) whether the inspection reports of the Reserve Bank of India have fixed responsibilities for bad debts by various Nationalised Banks during 1977, 1978 and 1979; and

(d) if so, in how many cases and what steps have been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Commercial banks including nationalised banks make provisions every year out of their annual income

for bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off from such provisions the debts which are considered by their managements as ultimately irrecoverable. However, according to the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed in the third schedule to the Banking Regulation Act 1949, which all banks are required to strictly follow, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In view of this, it is not possible to divulge information relating to amount of bad debts written off by nationalised banks during the year 1977, 1978 and 1979.

(c) and (d). The inspection reports of Reserve Bank of India are confidential documents and Reserve Bank of India is prohibited from making their contents public. Reserve Bank of India however, invariably take follow-up action on these inspection reports and pursue the

matter with the bank concerned which includes fixing up responsibilities for various lapses committed by bank officials and award of appropriate punishment to them.

Demand from States for Redemarcation of Share in Direct/Indirect Taxes

4815. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any States of the Indian Union have represented the case for the greater allocation of financial resources by re-demarcation of the share of the States in Direct/Indirect Taxes, including those in the Divisible Pool;

(b) if so, the nature of the demand made by each one of these States; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The National Development Council, at its meeting on the 18th and 19th March 1978, decided to set up a Committee to review, *inter alia*, fiscal arrangements between the States and the Centre, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, in the light of the larger role to be assigned to the State Governments in development Planning and execution. Almost all the State Governments submitted memoranda to the Committee. In these memoranda and in the speeches of the Chief Ministers, a plea was made for enlargement of the Divisible Pool of shareable Central taxes and for increase in the share of the States in this Divisible Pool. Karnataka, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu pleaded for inclusion of surcharge on income tax in the Divisible Pool. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh

suggested that the corporation tax should also be made shareable with the States. Kerala pleaded that all the taxes levied and collected by the Centre should be shared with the States. While Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland made a general plea for increase in the share of the States in the Divisible Pool, Madhya Pradesh suggested that the State's share should at least be 50 per cent of the Divisible Pool. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu suggested a higher percentage i.e. 75 per cent. Tripura suggested that 75 per cent of the total revenues of the Central Government should be passed on to the State Governments. West Bengal argued that 75 per cent of the aggregate revenues raised by the Centre, net public borrowings, rupee equivalent of 3/4th of the net external borrowings, bank loans intended for the public sector projects and resources generated through deficit financing should be transferred to the States.

(c) The 7th Finance Commission having considered all the relevant factors recommended larger transfers of resource from the Centre to the States. Its recommendations were accepted by the Central Govt. It was not considered appropriate to go beyond the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission.

Reward to informers of Black Money

4817. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government have succeeded in eradicating black marketing as per promise made in the election manifesto of ruling party;

(b) how are the informers who give the clue to raid of black money rewarded and is there any provision for this;

(c) what is the real figure collected through the raids by the Income-tax Department;

(d) what are the sources to ascertain that on such and such place the black money is; and

(e) do Government take advantage of those sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government is taking all possible steps by invoking the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act and other Acts to fight the evil of black money and tax evasion. It is not possible to state whether the Government have succeeded fully in its attempts.

(b) The informers who furnish information to the Income-tax Department are paid rewards in accordance with the reward rules framed by the Government.

(c) The question is not clear. Particulars of searches and seizures conducted during the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given as under:—

Financial year	No. of searches	Value of assets seized
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	617	353
1978-79	1345	512.31
1979-80	2109	1214.68

(d) and (e). The information regarding exact location of black money is mainly received from informers. Suitable action is taken by the Income-tax Department after verifying the veracity of the information.

निर्यात कयादेश पाने वाले अन्नक निर्यातकों के नाम

4818. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन अन्नक निर्यातकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1977 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक देश से अन्नक निर्यात के कयादेश प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ख) क्या अन्नक व्यापार नियम और निर्यातक 40 : 60 के अनुपात में निर्यात कयादेश बांटते हैं और क्या अन्नक व्यापार नियम ने अपने कयादेश के अनुसार अन्नक का निर्यात किया था?

बाणिज्य और नागरिक पुति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियारहमान खंसारी) :

(क) पंजीकृत अन्नक निर्यातकों की एक सूची समा पटल पर रखी है। (अन्वय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी-1111 80)। लगभग ऐसे 50 देश हैं जो इन निर्यातकों तथा मिटकों को मार्फत अन्नक का आयात करते हैं।

(ख) मिटकों तथा निर्यातक ग्रेड 5 तथा उससे ऊपर के ग्रेड वाले अन्नक के निर्यात आदेशों को 40 : 60 के अनुपात में बांटते हैं। ग्रेड 5 से कम वाले अन्नक को उपर्युक्त विभाजन फार्मूले से अलग कर दिया गया है। मिटकों ने आदेशों में अपने भाग के अनुसार अन्नक का निर्यात किया।

Production and consumption of Wattle Extract

4819. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1525 on 20th June, 1980 regarding change in import licence policy of wattle extract used in Leather industry and state:

(a) the total average yearly production of Wattle Extract by the indigenous unit;

(b) the average total quantity of Wattle Extract consumed by the leather industry;

(c) whether the indigenous unit has faced any difficulty in selling off its produce; and

(d) whether the indigeous unit can increase its production to meet the entire requirement of the Wattle Extract in the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) According to the information available the average annual production of

wattle extract by the indigenous producing unit, during the three years 1977 to 1979, was about 2645 tonnes.

(b) About 20,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) The indigenous unit represented that it was facing difficulty in selling its produce. According to information available, its average sales during the three years 1977 to 1979 were 2624 tonnes as against its average production of 2645 tonnes.

(d) The existing rated capacity of production of the indigenous unit is 9,000 tonnes per annum. Government are not aware whether the unit has the necessary resources to expand its production to meet the entire demand of the country. Import of this item is, however, allowed under the current policy.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Kalahandi, Orissa

4820. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new branches of nationalised banks in the interior part of the Kalahandi District of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Uchala, Mangalpur in Jaipatna Block, Mahichala, Tarapur, Dasigaon in Junagarh Block, Berda Pastikudi in Sadar Block, Bena-gaon in Lanigarh Block, Teresingh in Karlamunda Block, are proposed to be considered as the location for these branches;

(c) if so, by what time these branches will be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAIR BAROT): (a) In pursuance of its branch licensing policy for the 3 year period 1979-81, the Reserve Bank is seeking to ensure

that the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks are primarily devoted to the opening of branches at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in districts having poorer coverage than one bank branch per 20,000 rural/semi-urban population. The locations for the new branches are decided upon in consultation with the State Governments and the banks. Government of Orissa had recommended to the Reserve Bank 33 centres in this District for branch opening. Authorisations in respect of 26 centres are reported to have been issued. Since the other 7 centres were either banked or licensed the State Government has been asked by the Reserve Bank to suggest alternate centres.

(b) to (d). None of these centres have been recommended by the Government of Orissa for branch opening during the year 1979-81.

Production and Consumption of Tea

4821. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea produced during 1979 and 1980;

(b) the quantity of tea required for home consumption during the above period;

(c) the quantity and value of tea exported during the last five months; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 1979: 546.32 million kgs. 1980: 134.37 million kgs. (Estimated) (Jan-May).

(b) 1979-80: 337.00 million kgs. (Estimated). 1980-81: 358.00 million kgs. (Estimated).

(c) and Quantity Value (January 1980 to May, 1980) 82.33 million kgs. Rs. 149.94 crores (provisional figures).

Meeting of Aid India Consortium

4822. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Aid India Consortium was held recently wherein the subject of more foreign aid to India was discussed; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The meeting of India Consortium was held on July 3 and 4, 1980 at Paris at which the members of the Consortium pledged economic assistance of \$ 3.4 billion for the year 1980-81, subject to necessary approvals under their respective laws and regulations.

Expansion in Money Supply

4823. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since January 1980 money supply in the country has been expanded; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Between December 28, 1979 and June 20, 1980, the latest week for which data are available, money supply with the public expanded by Rs. 490 crores or 2.0 per cent (provisional). In the corresponding period of last year, money supply had shown a substantially larger expansion of Rs. 1806 crores or 8.6 per cent.

(b) The main sources of money supply growth are the change in bank lending to Government and commercial

sector, net foreign exchange assets of banking sector and non-monetary liabilities of banking sector. During the period under reference, net bank credit to Government and bank credit to commercial sector rose by Rs. 3786 crores and Rs. 1370 crores respectively. However, a decline of Rs. 705 crores in net foreign exchange assets of banking sector and an increase of Rs. 3963 crores in non-monetary liabilities of banking sector helped to reduce the monetary expansion during the period.

Facilities to Tourists visiting Wild Life Sanctuaries

4824. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facility are provided to tourists to visit Wild Life Sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what sort of facility provided at Gir to witness lion;

(d) whether Government are considering to develop Gir Forest for tourism purposes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To provide proper accommodation to tourists at the wild life sanctuaries, Department of Tourism in the Central Sector took up construction of Forest Lodges in the IVth Plan period. These schemes split over the Vth Plan. Forest Lodges at Bharatpur, Kaziranga, Sasangir and Jaldapara have already been commissioned and the Forest Lodge at Dandeli is under construction and is likely to be commissioned shortly. A 30 double bed room Forest Lodge at Kanha

National Park has been sanctioned in the year 1979-80. For provision of transport facilities mini-buses were provided to a number of selected wild life sanctuaries and elephants to a few selected sanctuaries for viewing wild life. In addition boats and motor-launches were provided for viewing birds at Bharatpur, Chilka Lake and Periyar Game Sanctuaries. Environmental improvements were undertaken around the Bharatpur Forest Lodge.

(c) to (e). Lodging, boarding and transport facilities are available for tourists at Sasangir Game Sanctuary. For lodging, a State Government Tourist Bungalow and a Forest Lodge of the Central Department of Tourism managed by India Tourism Development Corporation are available. The State Government provides transport facilities from the airport to Sasangir and back on payment and shows are arranged to witness lion at prescribed fees. The State Government is planning to provide additional accommodation for larger groups, recreational and other facilities.

Import of Aluminium

4825. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of import of aluminium of different variety in the year 1978-1979 and 1979-80; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to achieve self sufficiency in aluminium and aluminium projects?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The

quantity of aluminium imported in 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given below :

	(In tonnes)	
	1978-79	1979-80
CG Ingots	16,490	25,504
EC Ingots	4,489	25,183
EC Rods	11,995	25,341
Total	32,974	76,028

(b) The installed capacity for production of aluminium, if fully utilised, is adequate to meet the present demand for the metal with marginal imports. The production of aluminium had however declined steeply since September, 1979 because of shortage of power. The position is expected to improve as the State Electricity Boards have stepped up the supply of power since the onset of the monsoon. Keeping in view the long term demand for the metal, the Central Government are also considering proposals for setting up few projects for production of aluminium metal.

The capacity already available in the country for manufacture of aluminium products is not being fully utilised. With the progressive growth in demand and increased availability of metal better capacity utilisation will be achieved. Further capacities are being licensed from time to time as necessary.

Old and New Areas Identified as Reserves Deposits of Metals

4826. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) details of deposits of old and new areas in Orissa identified as having reserves of Manganese, iron, copper, bauxite, chromite; and

(b) what steps have been taken to exploit the mineral resources?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve of over 2747 Million Tonnes of

Iron Ore have have estimated from the Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Koraput and Dhenkanal Districts. About 30.90 Million Tonnes of Manganese Ore have been estimated from the Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput, Bolangir and Sambalpur Districts. Reserves of Chromite, for which investigation is still in progress, have been tentatively estimated at 82.62 Million Tonnes from the Sukinda-Nausahi sector in Cuttack District. Total resources of Bauxite so far estimated in Orissa are 1163.71 Million Tonnes from the Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur Districts. Copper Ore reserves of 1.66 Million Tonnes have been estimated from the Mayurbhanj District. New areas where major deposits of Minerals have been located include the East Coast Region where during 1976-77 about 1045 Million Tonnes of Bauxite were estimated. Major increase in mineral resources also relate to the Sukinda-Nausahi Belt where the Chromite reserves are being assessed by detailed investigation. Except the Bauxite Resources, most of the other mineral bearing areas have been investigated earlier.

(b) Proposal for setting up of an Alumina-Aluminium Complex by M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited for utilisation of Bauxite deposits is under consideration of Government of India. Government are also considering setting up a Steel Plant at Paradip.

Export of Sports Goods

4828. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's contribution to the World trade in sports goods was very insignificant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India's contribution to world trade in sports goods is little less than 2 per cent.

(b) For the major part, traditional types of sports goods like hockey sticks, footballs, rackets and cricket bats are being produced and exported and product diversification has been only marginal.

(c) Measures taken to boost export of sports goods include duty free import of certain raw materials, supply of cane at subsidised rates, provision of necessary technical advice, common facility service, testing and training facilities, use of promotional publicity through literature and personal visits, participation in fairs/exhibitions, sponsoring sales/survey teams etc.

Loans from Foreign Countries

4829. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans or credits outstanding which were obtained from various countries/sources/IMF, World Bank (Principal and interest separately) as on 1-4-76, 1-4-77, 1-4-78, 1-4-79 and 1-4-80; and

(b) the amount likely to be paid back in near future (year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The outstanding liability of the Government to various countries/institutions

from which loans/credits have been taken, is as follows:—

As on	Amount (Rs. crores at current rates)
1-4-76	10384.85
1-4-77	11088.93
1-4-78	11657.38
1-4-79	11768.28
1-4-80	12178.42

The amount of interest is payable on the debt outstanding and due in a particular year and is always paid on the due dates according to the provisions of the loan agreements. The interest paid in each of the last four financial years is indicated below:—

Year	Amount of interest paid (Rs. in crores)
1976-77	204.09
1977-78	218.26
1978-79	245.65
1979-80 (estimate)	253.63
1980-81 (estimate)	252.56

Statement

S. No.	Name of country to which Air India/ Indian Airlines operate	No. of services per week operated by Air-India/Indian Airlines	No. of services per week operated by Air- lines of the coun- try con- cerned
1	Australia	1	3
2	Democratic Yemen	1	1
3	Ethiopia	1	2
4	France	4 + 1½ cargo	7
5	Ghana	2	..

(b) The estimated amount of debt servicing payments due during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of foreign loans and credits is Rs. 736.49 crores (Rs. 483.93 crores on account of principal and Rs. 252.56 crores on interest) and Rs. 815.12 crores (Rs. 525.59 crores on account of principal and Rs. 289.53 crores on interest) respectively.

Number of Flights between India and Foreign Countries

4830. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where Indian Airlines/Air India do operate under mutual Agreement/without Agreement as on date; and

(b) the number of flights each country has with India and vice-versa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

	2	3	4
6 Gulf		28 + 2 cargo E/B	27
7 Hong Kong		3	..
8 Iraq		1 + 1 cargo	2
9 Iran		2	2
10 Italy		4 + 1 cargo	7
11 Japan		4	4
12 Kuwait		7	7
13 Kenya		4	4
14 Malaysia		3	2
15 Netherland		2	2
16 Nigeria		2	..
17 Switzerland		2 + $\frac{1}{2}$ cargo	7
18 Singapore		3	6
19 Seychells		1	..
20 Saudi Arabia		7	7
21 Tanzania		1	1
22 Thailand		4	8
23 U.K.		11 + 2 cargo E/B	21
24 U.S.S.R.		2	5
25 U.S.A.		7 + 1 cargo	8
26 West Germany		4 + 3 cargo	7
27 Zambia		1	1
28 Belgium		1 cargo	2
29 Bangladesh		8—Air India-1 Indian Airlines-7	18
30 Mauritius (services operated under joint names of Air-India and Air Mauritius)		2	1
Operated by Indian Airlines :			
31 Afghanistan		2	4
32 Maldives		2	..
33 Nepal		23	18
34 Pakistan-		9	8
35 Sri Lanka		12	10

Note : 1/2 service means, operation on one direction only.

In addition foreign Airlines also operate services to India though Air India/Indian Airlines do not operate any service to those countries at present, as per following details :—

S. No.	Name of Country	Name of Airline	No. of services operated
1	Burma	Burma Airways	3
2	Czechoslovakia	Chez. Airlines	2
3	Indonesia	Garuda	2
4	Poland	Lot Polish	1
5	S ria	Syrian Arab Airlines	2
6	Lebanon	TMA	2
7	Scandinavian countrie.	SAS	2

Indo-Bangladesh Trade Talks for Newsprint

from 21st June, 1980 to 24th June, 1980.

4831. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI C. CHINNA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a five day Indo-Bangladesh Trade talks ended on 24th June, 1980 as reported on page 3, columns 3 and 4 of English daily 'Times of India' dated 25th June, 1980;

(b) the outcome of the aforesaid trade talks held;

(c) whether the existing trade agreement expires in September, 1980; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to renew the trade pact early with wide ranging items on either side including newsprint import?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India-Bangladesh Trade Talks were held

(b) During the Talks, trade between the two countries was reviewed in detail. Both sides agreed, *inter alia*, to take necessary steps for further development and diversification of trade between the two countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government are already in touch with the Bangladesh authorities on the format of the Trade Agreement that would come into operation following the expiry of the existing Agreement.

Stock of Gold

4832. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the stock of gold (category-wise) with the Government of India/Reserve Bank of India as on 1st April, 1976, 1st April 1977, 1st April 1978, 1st April, 1979 and 1st April, 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Stocks of gold (category-wise) with the Government of India/Reserve Bank of

India on the dates desired were as follows:

As on	Gold held as monetary reserve (Tonnes)	Non- monetary Gold (Tonnes)
1st April, 1976	216.3	*
1st April, 1977	222.5	82.61
1st April, 1978	228.8	87.00
1st April, 1979	260.1	76.89
1st April, 1980	266.3	*

*Information regarding stocks of non-monetary gold as on 1st April, 1976 and 1st April, 1980 is being collected.

Allocation of Iron and Steel to Small Scale Sector of M.P.

4833. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocations of iron and steel to the small scale sector of Madhya Pradesh, are grossly short of the requirements;

(b) if so, what was the total quantum of iron and steel allocations to Madhya Pradesh for small scale sector against the registered requirements for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that small scale sector is starved because of the Government's allocation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The steel requirements of industrial units in the small scale sector are generally met through their respective Small Scale Industries Corporations. The quantities allotted to the different Corporations have been based on their best off-take in the preceding three years. In view of different norms

adopted by State Governments in assessing the capacities, it was felt that the off-take during years of easy availability would be a better basis for basing the allocations. However, in the case of those Corporations, like the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam (MPLUN) who had poor off-take in the past and were, therefore, entitled only to a very low allocation, upward adjustments were made. The best off-take by the MPLUN was only 1490 tonnes in 1977-78. The quantity allocated to the Nigam was 7900 tonnes in 1978-79, 20,000 tonnes in 1979-80 and 21,000 tonnes in 1980-81.

Incidents of Bank Frauds

4834. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of incidents of bank frauds during 1978 and 1979 in the nationalised banks;

(b) what was the total amount involved in such frauds;

(c) what was the ratio of these fraud amounts to the amount of total profit after tax of these banks;

(d) do Government propose to set down necessary guidelines, when it will be obligatory on the banks to take legal action against organised Draft frauds and Borrower frauds; and

(e) whether the banks are insured against frauds and if so, whether the customer is fully protected for his losses in incident of forgery and frauds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of account, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks,

misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc. According to information compiled by Reserve Bank of India, the total number of cases of bank frauds and the amount involved therein during the years 1978 and 1979 in the 14 nationalised banks (nationalised in 1969) is as given below:—

<i>Total no. of cases</i>		<i>Amount involved</i>
1978	1072	Rs. 619 lakhs approx.
1979	1031	Rs. 784 lakhs approx.

The amounts involved in the frauds do not necessarily represent loss to the banks. However, the total amounts involved in these frauds work out to 21.41 per cent and 39.07 per cent of the total profit (after tax) for the years 1978 and 1979 respectively.

(d) and (e). All the nationalised banks have their own books of instructions indicating the safeguards to be followed for prevention of frauds. Wherever a fraud is detected, the bank concerned immediately takes up the investigation departmentally or hands over the case to the local police or to the C.B.I. depending on the nature and magnitude of the fraud as well as the persons involved in the fraud. Government have issued certain guidelines indicating the types of cases that can be handled departmentally, the types of cases that should be handed over to the local police and the types of cases that should be handed over to the C.B.I. Wherever criminal acts are involved, banks report the matter to the local police or to the C.B.I.

There is no insurance covering all frauds, as such. Most of the nationalised banks however take 'Banks Indemnity Policy' or 'Fidelity Guarantee Policy' covering negligence on the part

of the staff and forgery. Banks also invariably take an insurance policy against loss of cash through theft, dacoity, etc. In accordance with the banking practices, when there is forgery, the true owner has protection and can claim reimbursement of loss if any sustained by him. Reserve Bank of India, has also issued instructions that banks should consider meeting the claim of the customer immediately, where fraud or irregularity has been committed by the staff.

Rise in the Prices of Essential Commodities

4835. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

**SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN:**

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of all essential commodities including cement, steel and sugar have increased since the announcement of budget 1980-81;

(b) if so, what is the actual rise in the prices of these commodities; and

(c) what were the prices of these commodities on January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHKULA): (a) Since the presentation of the Union Budget 1980-81, there has been a mixed trend in the wholesale price indices of essential commodities. The wholesale price indices for some commodities have gone up, for some commodities the indices have remained steady and for a few commodities the indices have softened. Since the presentation of the Budget the wholesale price index for cement has remained steady, whilst the indices for steel and sugar have gone up. The retail price of levy sugar supplied through the fair price shops, however, has remained unchanged.

(b) and (c). The wholesale price indices for sugar, cement and the subgroup of iron, steel and ferro alloys in

January, 1980 and the weeks ending 14-6-1980 and 28-6-1980 are indicated in the statement.

Statement

Wholesale Price Index of Sugar, Cement and Iron, Steel and Ferro alloys subgroup during January, 1980 and weeks ending June 14, 1980 and June 28, 1980.

(Base 1970-71-100)

Commodity/ Commodity sub-group	Wholesale Price Index		
	January, 1980 (monthly average)	Week ending 14-6-80	Week ending 28-6-80
Sugar	192.2	219.6	223.9
Cement	23.1	233.4	233.4
Iron, Steel and Ferro alloys (sub- group)	261.7	263.0	265.3

Kerala Government proposals for development of Tourist Spots during Sixth Plan

4836. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any proposals for development of tourist spots in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre have approved these proposals; and

(d) what financial assistance is expected to be given to the State for implementing these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in the next

five years. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of travel circuits and (ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling in these travel circuits. For this purpose discussions were held with the State Tourist officials, and details are being worked out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala. Their proposals are awaited.

Raid Conducted at the residence of a Contractor in Bangalore (Karnataka)

4837. SHR K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a raid was conducted at the residence of a Contractor in Bangalore (Karnataka) and Rs. 35 lakhs seized as unaccounted cash;

(b) whether he made his pile in the Saravathy Hydroelectric and other projects and had income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs;

(c) whether he took up a project in Bihar a couple of years ago, but was later allegedly blacklisted by that State Government;

(d) whether his son has also in his possession a number of houses and land, if so, whether there are some income-tax arrears outstanding against him; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department conducted raids on 28-5-1980 to 30-5-1980 at the business and residential premises of Shri M. S. Ramaiah, a Contractor of Karnataka. In the course of the raid, cash of Rs. 33,98,550/- was seized from Shri Ramaiah's residence and Rs. 1,40,075/- was seized from the residence of Shri G. S. Rama Rao.

Clerk of Shri M. S. Ramaiah Engineering College. The total of these two comes to Rs. 36,38,625/-.

(b) The business activities of Shri Ramaiah are now under investigation by the Income tax Department. As on 31-3-1980, the following arrears of income-tax were outstanding:—

(i) Shri M. S. Ramaiah (individual):
Rs. 36,07,000/-

(ii) Shri M. S. Ramaiah (Gandak River Project): Rs. 68,000/-

In addition to the above, interest is chargeable for late payment of tax under section 220 (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) Shri M. S. Ramiah had taken up a project in Bihar but this Ministry is not aware if he was blacklisted by the Bihar Government.

(d) Shri M. R. Jayaram, son of Shri Ramiah has declared income from house properties and owns agricultural lands. A sum of Rs. 2,20,779/- was due to be paid by him as income-tax on 31-3-1980. Interest is chargeable under section 220(2) if the Income-tax Act, 1961 on this amount.

(e) Investigations are being made regarding the assets declared by Shri Jayaram and steps for recovery of arrear of taxes due from him are being taken.

Posting and Transfers of I.T.Os.

4833. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn, to a news item in 'Hindustan Times' dt. July 5, 1980. "ITO's postings, transfers on sale";

(b) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes has cancelled its own orders of 188 postings in less than two

months and is it also true that certain officers in Income Tax have managed to stay for more than eight to ten years against CBDT's regulation;

(c) how many such officers in which districts have stayed there for long period; and

(d) whether there is any clear posting and transfer policy in this Department and what steps are taken to implement it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the period April, May, 1980. 194 transfers/postings of ITOs (Group A) were made. Of these, transfers in respect of 60 officers were cancelled on compassionate grounds or in the public interest. Non of them, however, was allowed to remain in the same district for long period.

(d) Yes, Sir. The policy is brought to the notice of the Commissioners from time to time.

Re-assessment of MONEX-79 experiment

4839. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any re-assessment of MONEX-79 experiment;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof;

(c) the expenditure involved in the project so far and the number of Indian Scientists participating in the project; and

(d) the extent of contribution made by the foreign participants in the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The data collected during Monex-79 is under compilation. An assessment of the scientific results achieved by the experiment is in progress.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the Project so far amounts to Rs. 15.00 crores approximately 176 Indian scientists and technical personnel took part in different phases of the experiment.

(d) The foreign contributions in the observational programmes were:—

(1) 5 research ships from the USSR.

(2) 3 civilian research air-crafts with scientists and technicians from the USA.

(3) 1 research ship from France.

(4) Equipment from the USA to measure meteorological parameters very near the earth's surface.

Fixation of price of jute

4840. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the fixation of price of Jute and studied the marketing terms; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Statutory minimum price or raw jute for 1980-881 season has been fixed at Rs. 160/- per quintal for W-5 Grade in Assam, based on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Necessary notification regarding different grades has been issued.

Procedure regarding requirement of staff and officers in India Tourism Development Corporation

4841. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by the India Tourism Development Corporation for recruitment of staff and officers;

(b) whether adequate publicity is given in all newspapers throughout the country in regard to staff for each category as per requirements; and

(c) whether there is any Central recruitment for staff needs of all the hotels under the wing of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The Policy followed by the ITDC for recruitment of staff and officers by and large is based on the policy guidelines given by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. In brief, the following policy and principles are adopted.

In the lower categories of staff and also in respect of unskilled workers to be recruited in a particular locality where the unit of the Corporation is situated persons who come from the area or near about the place of location of the unit are considered for recruitment.

In the cases of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff, other things being equal, preference is given to the persons belonging to the area in which the Unit/Office is located.

In the middle and executive levels, both technical and non-technical, recruitments are made on all-India basis keeping in view the qualifications, experience and merit as being the principal criteria.

Vacancies in the lower levels are either advertised or notified to the Employment Exchange concerned and recruitment process is carried out thereafter. In the middle and executive level posts, advertisements are issued in the leading all-India dailies and in cases of such posts arising in a particular region, also in the vernacular or regional languages leading dailies. The advertisements in such cases are also included in the Employment News/Rozgar Samachar, which have all-India circulation.

In respect of vacancies falling against the reserved points for SC/ST and other exclusive categories, separate advertisements are issued like-wise and to the SC/ST Societies and Associations, with a copy thereof sent to the Chairman of Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) As mentioned in (a) above, adequate publicity is given in the leading all-India regional dailies, both English and vernacular, depending upon the region where the vacancy arises. Advertisements are also issued in Employment News/Rozgar Samachar in respect of vacancies advertised on all-India basis.

(c) All recruitment of officers in the hotels are centralised in the Headquarters of the Corporation, but depending upon the requirements of staff in non-executive levels, recruitment powers have been delegated to the Unit Heads of the major Hotels, etc.

Construction of airports at hill stations pilgrim places in Gujarat

4842. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to open new airports during Sixth Plan period in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details, if not, the reasons;

(c) whether there are schemes at present for renovation and expansion of existing Airports in Gujarat; and

(d) whether Government propose considering building of airports at least in Gujarat Hill Stations and pilgrim places, like Ambaji, Palitana, Junagarh etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such demand either from Indian Airlines or from any non-scheduled operator.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Baroda and Bhuj aerodromes are being developed.

(d) No, Sir.

Deposit scheme in public sector units

4843. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to draw public for depositing their savings in public sector units;

(b) which units have started deposit scheme to begin with;

(c) what would be general interest rate of such deposits, and also periods of deposits;

(d) how much amount the units expect to mobilise; and

(e) what is at present total amount of public deposits with private M.R.T.P. Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) It has been decided to allow selected public sector units incorporated under the Companies Act to invite deposits from

public in accordance with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975.

(b) Cotton Corporation of India, Andrew Yule and Company, M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Steel Authority of India Ltd. have come forward with schemes for acceptance of deposits from public.

(c) The pattern of rates of interest would be comparable to those offered by the best private sector companies. In case of employees and ex-employees of the public sector units the rate of interest could be higher by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(d) Since the scheme has been launched only very recently it is too early to make an estimate of the amount likely to be mobilised through these deposits.

(e) No information is available regarding public deposits with private MRTP Companies.

Pending cases in Central Board of Direct Taxes of non-payment of Direct Taxes by companies

4844. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases at present are pending before Central Board of Direct Taxes in his Ministry regarding defaulting M.R.T.P. and multi-national companies in respect of non-payment or enquiry into tax evasion in direct taxes;

(b) which are these companies; and

(c) what steps are taken to recover dues impose penalties and expedite cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c).

The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Expansion of cheap edible oil distribution network

4845. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry has any scheme to expand cheap edible oil distribution network through even those State Governments which had stopped to do this in the last three years, for instance, in Gujarat;

(b) which other States had stopped distributing oil, soaps and such other necessities under the name of giving scope to free market forces; and

(c) what other steps are taken or contemplated to make States start doing this work?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Under the present scheme of Public Distribution, imported edible oils and certain other essential commodities are being supplied to the consumers through fair price shops at subsidised rates. Various State Governments, including Gujarat have been implementing this scheme in their respective territories. Central Government have not received any information about the stoppage of distribution of soap and other necessities which are being distributed through Public Distribution System in the various States. Arrangements have been made for the supply of these commodities through various agencies, to the nominees of the State Governments on receiving indents from the latter; these nominees in turn arrange to issue these commodities through fair price shops in the various States/Union Territories.

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी

4846. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश का 1956 में अधिग्रहण किया था और यदि हां, तो प्रिंसिपल से लेकर चतुर्थ श्रेणी तक के उसके कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को दिये जा रहे वेतनमान भारतीय हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान से भिन्न है जबकि इनकी ड्यूटी एग. जैसी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के वेतनमान देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य और नागरिक कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यादर्शनसिंह) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी. नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	पद का नाम	वेतनमान
ग्रुप 'क' (श्रेणी I)		
.	.	50
1.	प्रधानाध्यापक	1500-1800
2.	वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी में वरिष्ठ प्राध्यापक	700-1300
3.	वस्त्र डिजाइन में वरिष्ठ प्राध्यापक	700-1300
4.	वस्त्र रसायन शास्त्र में वरिष्ठ प्राध्यापक	700-1300
ग्रुप 'ख' श्रेणी II (राजपत्रित)		
5.	कनिष्ठ प्राध्यापक (वस्त्र)	650-1200
6.	वस्त्र रसायन शास्त्र में कनिष्ठ प्राध्यापक	650-1200

क्रमांक	पद का नाम	वेतनमान
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ग्रुप 'ख' श्रेणी II (अराजपत्रित)

ह०

7	डापट्समैन-सह-वर्कशाप सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट	650-960
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ग्रुप 'ग' श्रेणी III (अराजपत्रित)

8.	प्रशिक्षक-सह-प्रदर्शक	550-900
9.	सहायक मास्टर ग्रेड I	550-800
10.	सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट	550-750
11.	सहायक मास्टर ग्रेड II	425-700
12.	रंगाई सहायक	425-700
13.	नवेषणा सहायक	425-700
14.	पुस्तकाध्यक्ष (वरिष्ठ)	425-700
15.	पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	380-640
16.	प्रयोगशाला सहायक	380-560
17.	मास्टर बुनकर	330-560
18.	वर्कशाप फोरमैन	330-560
19.	ग्राशुलिपिक	330-560
20.	स्टोरकीपर	330-560
21.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	330-560
22.	लेखापाल	330-560
23.	डाइबर	320-400
24.	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	260-400
25.	बुनाई अनुदेशक	260-400
26.	बढ़ई (वरिष्ठ)	260-400
27.	डाइंग मास्टर	260-400
28.	सेल्स मैन	260-400
29.	रंगाई मास्टर	260-400
30.	कताई मास्टर	260-400

ग्रुप 'घ' श्रेणी IV (अराजपत्रित)

31.	वार्पेर (वरिष्ठ)	210-290
32.	कूडीगार	210-290
33.	बढ़ई (कनिष्ठ)	210-290
34.	दपतरी	200-250
35.	वार्पेर (कनिष्ठ)	196-232
36.	परिचर	196-232
37.	चपरखो	196-232
38.	बीकीदार	196-232

दिल्ली में व्यापारियों के परिसरों में आय कर के अधिकारियों द्वारा तलाशी

4847. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री राजधानी में आय कर अधिसूचना अधिकारियों द्वारा गिराव का पता लगाये जाने के बारे में 18 मई, 1979 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1175 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में (एक) अंसल ग्रुप (दो) रीवियारा ग्रुप (तीन) वाडेरा ग्रुप (चार) भित्तल ग्रुप के परिसरों में आय कर अधिकारियों द्वारा ली गई तलाशी में क्या वस्तुएं जब्त की गईं और प्रत्येक वस्तु का मूल्य क्या है और प्रत्येक ग्रुप से कितनी मात्रा में विदेशी वस्तुओं की प्राप्ति हुई; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त ग्रुपों में से प्रत्येक के मामले में आयकर आंका गया है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि आंकी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगन भाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मैंसर्स औटो पिन्स (इंडिया) रजिस्टर्ड

4848. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री मैंसर्स औटो पिन्स के बारे में 20 अप्रैल, 1979 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 813 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैंसर्स औटो पिन्स (इंडिया) रजिस्टर्ड पर गत कुछ वर्षों और विशेष रूप से पिछले दो वर्षों के 83.07 लाख रुपये की राशि के आयकर को छुपाने के जुर्म में दण्ड देने के लिए की जा रही हर जांचों को अब तक पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी क्या अड़चनें हैं जो जांच कार्य में आड़े आ रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगनभाई बारोट) :

(क) से (ग). जी हां। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976-77 के सम्बन्ध में जिसमें 83.07 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है आय को छुपाने के मामले में अर्थ-दण्ड की कार्यवाही को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, क्योंकि कर-निर्धारण के विरुद्ध एक अपील, आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) के समक्ष विचाराधीन है।

यूरोपीय व्यापार मेले में भारतीय वस्तुओं की मांग

4849. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोपीय व्यापार मेले में भारतीय वस्तुओं की बहुत अधिक मांग थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कितने मूल्य का भारतीय सामान बेचा गया ?

बाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउद्दौल्लाह अंसारी) : (क) भारत ने हाल में "यूरोपीय व्यापार मेला" नाम के किसी मेले में भाग नहीं लिया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central Loan Outstanding against Madhya Pradesh

4850. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central loan outstanding against Madhya Pradesh Government as on April 1, 1980;

(b) the amount of interest paid by the State Government to the Central Government on the loan last year; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Centre to help the Madhya Pradesh State in view of its need for greater assistance particularly for the speedy completion of development projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, Central Government loans outstanding against Madhya Pradesh Government as on 31st March 1980 amounted to Rs. 850.81 crores; the interest paid by the State Government during 1979-80 was Rs. 38.55 crores. The figures are provisional.

(c) The Annual Plan outlay of Madhya Pradesh for 1980-81 has been fixed at Rs. 530.62 crores, which represents a step up of 16.6 per cent

over the last year's outlay. For financing this outlay, Central assistance of Rs. 161.30 crores has been allocated. This Central assistance marks a substantial increase over the last year's amount. For drought relief in the current year, ceilings of non-plan and plan expenditure have been fixed at Rs. 4.26 crores and Rs. 43.64 crores respectively. The Plan expenditure on drought relief is to be covered by advance Plan assistance from the Central Government in accordance with the policy and arrangements adopted on the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission.

M.P. Government Proposal for Domestic Air Service

4851. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh is proposing to set up a domestic air service for the State only;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted details of the above proposal to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). The State Government sought the advice of this Ministry in regard to suitability of an aircraft for operation of air services in the State, and possible financial assistance from the Government of India. The State Government was informed that the general question of operation of third level air services/feeder services is under consideration of Government and that requests from State Governments/private parties will be considered after a final decision is reached on the subject.

Conversion of old Houses and Mansions into Tourist Attraction in Goa

4852. . SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Territory of Goa has a large number of palatial houses situated on river banks and hill-tops;

(b) whether some of these mansions are more than 300 years old, famous for their architectural design, ornate form, lovely and graceful portals and with superb antique furniture and tall macao corns;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these palatial and magnificent houses are in ruin;

(d) whether Government have any proposal for the use of these houses in Goa and change them into an attraction for tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. However, some of these houses need repairs for their proper preservation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.*

Additional Accommodation in ITDC Hotels

4853. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for providing additional accommodation in ITDC hotels in the various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and

(b). A statement showing scheme-wise outlays in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) of I.T.D.C. is attached. The schemes included therein are proposed to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period subject to availability of funds.

Statement showing Sixth Five Year Plan Programme and schemewise outlays as proposed by the I.T.D.C. and agreed to by the Planning Commission for 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sixth Plan Outlay (1978-83)	Proposed Outlay 1980-81	Outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission (1980-81)
1	2	3	4	5
(Rs. in lakhs)				
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES				
1.	Hotel Karisik New Delhi (300 rooms)	500 00	170 00	17 00
2.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi (565 rooms)	300 00	110 00	110 00
3.	Expansion of Akbar Hotel New Delhi (150 rooms)	300 00	15 00	15 00
4.	Expansion of Ashok Hotel including Tower Restaurant (104 rooms)	1 00	5 00	5 00
5.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok Phase I (23 rooms), Phase II (44 rooms)	45 00	3 00	3 00
6.	Conversion of Bhubaneswar Travellers' Lodge into a Hotel (24 rooms)	10 00	2 00	2 00
7.	Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore (30 rooms)	40 00	2 00	2 00
8.	Expansion of Travellers' Lodge at Madurai (36 rooms)	20 00	5 00	3 00
9.	Expansion of Hotel Hassan Ashok (10 rooms)	10 00	15 00	10 00
10.	Expansion of Hotel Qutab, New Delhi (150 rooms)	10 00	—	—
11.	Land acquisition (Kovalam, Mahabalipuram, Aurangabad etc.)	15 00	15 00	15 00
		<u>1251 00</u>	<u>342 00</u>	<u>325 00</u>
B. NEW SCHEMES				
(a) Expansion				
1.	Expansion of Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi (36 rooms)	35 00	15 00	10 00
2.	Expansion of Hotel at Khajuraho (30 rooms)	30 00	20 00	10 00
3.	Expansion of Travellers' Lodge at Bodhgaya (20 rooms)	20 00	5 00	5 00
4.	Expansion of other hotels and Travellers' Lodges at Konarak, Bijapur, Sanchi, Kushinagar, Kulu, Manali, Mahabalipuram, LVP Hotel, Udaipur etc.	30 00	40 00	15 00
5.	Additions/Improvements to Hotels including Airport Hotel Calcutta	320 00	32 00	30 00
		<u>435 00</u>	<u>112 00</u>	<u>70 00</u>

1	2	3	4	5
			(Rs. in lakhs)	
<i>(B) New Hotels/Travellers, Lodge:</i>				
1. Hotel at Gauhati (3 rooms)		45 00	35 00	10 00
2. Hotel at Chandigarh (50 rooms)		65 00	55 00	30 00
3. Airport Hotel at Bombay (250 rooms)		100 00	150 00	50 00
4. Hotel at Gulmarg		100 00	50 00	5 00
5. Hotel at Agra (40 rooms)		75 00	15 00	5 00
6. Hotel at Bhopal (50 rooms)		75 00	11 00	10 00
7. Janata Hotel at Madras (205 rooms—450 beds)		—	50 00	
8. Hotel at Goa (50 rooms)		75 00	10 00	10 00
9. Hotel at Hyderabad (50 rooms)		—	10 00	—
10. Hotel at Ahmedabad		75 00	—	—
11. Smaller Hotels/Travellers, Lodges at Puri, Hamapi, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Agartala, Pondicherry, Jabalpur etc.		104 00	70 00	25 00
Total (b)		914 00	456 00	145 00
Total (a) & (b)		1349 00	568 00	215 00
<i>C. Attractions to existing Hotels/Travellers, Lodge</i>		200 00	50 00	50 00
<i>D Miscellaneous Schemes</i>				
1. Establishment and expansion of Transport Units		300 00	60 00	30 00
2. Office Building		100 00	45 00	35 00
3. ITDC Training Centre		30 00	20 00	3 00
4. Central Laundry for Delhi Hotels		30 00	20 00	—
5. Central Cold storage for Delhi Hotels		20 00	20 00	—
6. Airport Catering at Delhi etc.		10 00	20 00	—
7. Schemes relating to LFS, entertainment furniture workshop, consultancy etc.		10 00	5 00	1 00
Total		500 00	190 00	69 00
<i>F. Investment in Tourism Projects in India and Abroad.</i>		—	200 00	1 00
Grand Total		3300 00	1350 00	660 00

(Taka)

New Airport at Salem in Tamil Nadu

4854. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted at Salem in Tamil Nadu for opening a new Air-port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose considering opening of a new Air Port at Salem in Tamil Nadu in view of the tourist potential at Yeracaud and Hegenakal and for the welfare of the Industrialists and businessmen in Salem District and Dharmapuri District and Mettur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A preliminary reconnaissance was carried out by the officers of the Civil Aviation Department in 1972.

(c) There is, at present, no proposal to construct an aerodrome at Salem as neither Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operator has evinced interest in operating air services to Salem.

आगरा में अमैनिक हवाई अड्डा

4855. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ताजमहल, आगरा तथा पर्यटन-विकासधीन अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम बना रही है; यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों; और

(ख) पर्यटन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आगरा में एक अमैनिक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करने का

विचार है और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्या मंत्री श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर) : (क) आगरा में (I) एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण (II) ताज तक एक पहुँच-मार्ग का निर्माण (III) ताज के आस-पास के क्षेत्र का विकास (IV) ताज और आगरा फोर्ट के आस-पास के क्षेत्र का भूदृश्यांकन और सौन्दर्य बढ़ाने जैसी स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक राज्य सरकार को 16,07,500- रुपये की कुल धन-राशि पहले ही रिलीज कर दी है। आगरा से 40 किलोमीटर के फासले पर स्थित फतहपुर सीकरी की महा योजना तैयार करने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, भद्रमदाबाद, को सौंपा गया है, जिसके लिए 1977-78 के दौरान 4.61 लाख रुपये की धन-राशि पहले ही रिलीज की जा चुकी है। महा योजना तैयार करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है और 1980-81 के दौरान इसके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम आगरा में होटल ममताज अशोक (एक गैर-सरकारी सेक्टर यूनिट—प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के आधार पर) ताज रेस्तरां, एयरपोर्ट रेस्तरां और एक परिवहन यूनिट की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था भी करता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। आगरा में वायु-सेना के हवाई अड्डे पर एक सिविल एन्क्लेव पहले से ही मौजूद है जिसमें एक टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग और एक सिविल एप्रन शामिल है। यह इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की आगरा होकर जाने वाली उड़ानों के लिए पर्याप्त है।

Shortage of Ferro Silicon, Ferro Alloys and Ferro-Manganese required by SAIL

4856. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Ferro-Silicon, Ferro Alloys and Ferro Manganese required by the SAIL for the Steel Plants for production of steel; if so, details thereof;

(b) who are the principal producers of Ferro Silicon, Ferro Alloys and Ferro Manganese in the country both in the public and private sector and what is the annual production of each producer;

(c) whether these producers are committing irregularities in the matter of sale of these items and export the same; if so, facts thereof and what action has been/is proposed to be taken against them; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to regulate the supply and distribution of these items to protect the steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The supply of ferro manganese to Steel Plants has been generally satisfactory. However, the plants have been facing shortage of ferro silicon during 1979-80, particularly from September, 1979. The supply position of Ferro Manganese and Ferro Silicon is indicated below:—

Plant	(Quantity in tonnes)			
	Ferro-Manganese		Ferro-Silicon	
	Require- ment	Receipt	Require- ment	Receipt
Bhilai Steel Plant	47000	45600	3300	2100
Durgapur Steel Plant	20000	15200	1300	700
Rourkela Steel Plant	21000	15800	4100	2850
Bokaro Steel Limited	16000	10600	3400	950
Alloy Steel Plant	1200	1000	750	500
IISCO	9000	5000	3600	650
Total	114600	95900	16350	77500

(b) A statement showing the principal producers of ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese and some of the other main ferro-alloys and the production during 1979-80 in respect of each producer is given at Annexure I.

(c) No specific instance of irregularities being committed in the sale of any ferro-alloy has been reported.

(d) In view of the power crisis, which adversely affected the production of Ferro-Manganese, Ferro-Sili-

con and Ferro-Chrome it was decided to ban the export of these items till the position eased and the indigenous demand could be met. SAIL has also been allowed to import 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon to cater to the demands of the Steel Plants and bridge the gap. Further, the Iron and Steel Controller has advised the Ferro Alloys Producers, who have also agreed, to meet the requirements of the priority sectors on priority basis.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF FERRO-ALLOYS
DURING THE YEAR 1979-80

Sl No	Name and Address of the Unit	Ferro-Manganese	Ferro-Silicon	Ferro-Chrome	Ferro-Moly	Ferro-Vanadium	Other* Ferro-Alloys-	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	M/s Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd. A.P.	20,773	2,873	15,691	—	—	219	39,555
2.	M/s. Nava Bharat Ferro-Alloys Ltd., Hyderabad .	—	14,613	—	—	—	—	14,663
3.	M/s Vjsweswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati .	1,016	8,152	—	10	—	324	9,502
4.	M/s. Sandur Manganese & Iron Ore Ltd. Karnataka	—	5,396	—	—	—	—	396
5.	M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	—	10,571	—	—	—	—	10,571
6.	M/s Dandeli Ferro-Alloys(P) Ltd., Bombay	2,285	—	—	—	—	1,994	4,279
7.	M/s Khandelwal Ferro-Alloys Ltd., Bombay .	32,756	—	—	—	—	—	32,756
8.	M/s Maharashtra Electros melt Ltd., Bombay	4,559	—	—	—	—	—	4,559
9.	M/s Universal Ferro and Alloys Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	34,804	—	—	—	—	—	34,804
10.	M/s Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., Madras	7,956	—	—	—	—	—	7,956
11.	M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jodhpur Ferro-Mang. Plant Bombay	18,203	—	—	—	—	—	18,203
12.	M/s Electric Control Gear (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat	—	—	—	65	40	6	111
13.	M/s Industrial Dev. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar	—	—	2,756	—	—	1,975	4,731
14	M/s Utkal Ferro-Alloys (P) Ltd., Calcutta-. . . .	1	—	—	84	64	29	178
15	M/s Mehra Ferro-Alloys Amritsar	—	—	—	77	63	101	241
16.	M/s R. Sen & Co., Calcutta	—	—	—	36	9	13	58
17.	M/s Bharat Pulverising Mills (P) Ltd., Bombay	—	—	—	3.5	1	—	4.5
		122,353	41,055	18,447	265.5	187	4661	186,968.5

*Other Ferro Alloys include : (a) Ferro-Silicon

(b) Silico Chrome

(c) Silico Manganese

(d) Ferro-Tungsten

(e) Ferro Boron

(f) Ferro Columbium

(g) Ferro Titanium

Transmission of Funds through Missionaries from Abroad

4857. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that immediately prior to 28th May, 1980, simultaneous raids were conducted in Goa and in the neighbourhood which revealed transmission of huge funds illegally from abroad through section of missionaries; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department conducted a raid in the business and residential premises of M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd, at Marmagao on 2nd, 3rd and 4th May, 1980.

Preliminary examination of documents seized do not reveal that there was transmission of funds illegally from abroad through a section of missionaries.

Price Hike by Textile Manufacturers

4859. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile manufacturers are contemplating for a price hike;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to safeguard the consumers' interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government is not

aware of any move by textile manufacturers contemplating a price hike

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Price Hike by Big Tea Packers in U.K.

4859. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that big tea packers in U.K. are contemplating a major price hike;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) will it not create possibility of reducing tea consumption in U.K., and

(d) Government's proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). In June, 1980, one of the four major tea blenders packers in U.K. announced their decision to revise their prices in order to compensate for the increase in the costs of packaging, distribution, fuel wages and rates and the cost involved in switching over to the metric system of weights and measures from 1st July, 1980. The increase in the retail prices of tea is likely to be reflected by end-August and is expected to be around 15 to 20 per cent with quality products priced even higher

(c) and (d). There is no indication at present that the price revision would result in reducing tea consumption in U.K. Government intend to keep a close watch over the trend.

Committee on Import and Export of Agricultural Commodities

4860. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Committee to look into the import and export of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, who will be its Chairman;

(c) whether it will be with the co-operation with the Ministry;

(d) what are its main functions; and

(e) how it will be benefited to the agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). A High Powered Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, to deal with issues relating to export and import of agricultural commodities. Ministries of Commerce, Civil Supplies, Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and Agriculture and Cooperation are represented on the Committee.

2. The main functions of the Committee are:

(i) to work out in detail the various programmes for development of production of the principal export oriented agricultural commodities;

(ii) to suggest measures for diversification of export of agricultural sector and for obtaining higher value realisation from our agro-based exports;

(iii) to work out export and import policies and programmes of agricultural commodities keeping in view the production, internal

availability, prices and other relevant factors;

(iv) to suggest measures required to be taken to achieve production and export targets set for agricultural commodities; and

(v) to generally supervise the implementation of priorities and programmes for agricultural production, exports and imports.

3. The Committee will take an integrated view of matters of agricultural exports. When exports of agricultural commodities take place, agriculturists are benefitted.

Consumption of Sulphur etc.

4861. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the yearly consumption of the following in each of the years 1975-1980 for industrialists (1) sulphur (2) rutile (3) sillimanite (4) Zeron (5) Titanium metal (6) graphite and (7) China clay ;

(b) what were the quantities of sulphur produced in India in the above years;

(c) what if any, are the economic deposits of pyrites in India for production of sulphur and graphite. and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Wyhad area and the villanad area of Kerala have rich deposits of pyrites graphite respectively, worthy of commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance given by Syndicate Bank to Pushpak Aviation Private Ltd.

4862. SHRI H. N. NANJEE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Banking rules, banks can finance private companies for the purchase of second hand helicopters;

(b) if so, whether the Syndicate Bank Bombay have financed the Pushpak Aviation Limited Bombay for the purchase of second hand helicopters;

(c) if so, the total amount advanced to this company for purchasing helicopters and aircrafts with details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for advancing huge sums to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a): Subject to the satisfaction of usual viability norms and the priority of the purpose of the advance there is no bar to banks financing private companies for purchase of second hand helicopters and air-crafts.

(b) to (d): In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions of the Statute governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। हमने लिख कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप को इतिला दे दी गई है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आप हमारी बात तो सुन लीजिए। आप पढ़ कर सुना दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप को यह शोभा नहीं देता है। मैंने सुना है, तभी कहा है।

व्यवधान**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई बात नहीं है। This is not the way to raise any question. I am not going to allow anything like this.

.. (व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स आने वाली हैं, तब आप कह लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission, not a single word... (Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या चाहते हैं आप? ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं। यह एक ट्रेडिशन सा बन गया है क्या? आप नोटिस दीजिए।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो मर्जी हो, कहिए, रामावतार शास्त्री जी,। यह बात गलत है, जो आप कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं क्या सुनूं। आप को यह शोभा नहीं देता है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं मैं बिल्कुल नहीं मानता। आप बैठिये। आप ने एजोर्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया ...

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्यों सुन लूं। कोई जरूरत सुनव की नहीं है।

.. (व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री हाल्दर।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I have given a Calling Attention Notice about Delhi dacoities. Would you allow that?

MR. SPEAKER: You give me notice, I will see.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have already given.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्डम गुरु होने वाली है, आप जो मर्जी द्रो कहिए। (व्यवधान) श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जैसे बड़े बड़े भावमी इस बात को ले कर यह करते हैं तो मे क्या कहें। (व्यवधान) आप से यह अपेक्षा नहीं है।

Yes, what do you want to say, Mr. Dawat?

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (अन्धोड़ा) लोक-दल के नेता श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस साहब को कोट करने हुए यह अखबार लिखता है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं, ऐसे नहीं, आप लिख कर दीजिए। (व्यवधान)।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मान्यवर, ये रोज एक घण्टे का समय बर्बाद करते हैं। यह एक गंभीर मामला है, इसको टाला नहीं जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं उठाया जा सकता है आप लिख कर दीजिए।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैंने लिख कर भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I have already sent it for comments; I have announced it in the House.

अब आप बैठ जाइये, यह अच्छा नहीं लगा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Ghosh?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The Chief Minister of the State of West Bengal, I understand, has written a letter to you about coal.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any letter so far (Interruptions).

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will you inform the House about the contents of the letter? (Interruptions). He has written to the Prime Minister and has sent a copy to you Sir. We want to know what has been written.

MR. SPEAKER: Firstly, you cannot raise it like this. Secondly, I have not received any letter.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded. (Interruptions)* Yes, Mr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Under Rule 197 I have given you notice of a very important development that has been published in the Indian Express about the US forces in the Indian Ocean.

MR. SPEAKER: That has to be tackled by me. You have given it: That is all right.

श्री चन्द्रपाद शंकराणी (हाउस) : यह हमारे अधिकार से सम्बन्धित है। (व्यवधान) हमने सरासर गलत बातें लिखी हुई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A COPY OF COFFEE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CENTRAL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963 AND UNDER RUBBER ACT, 1947.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifi-

In December 1979 the Ministry of Home Affairs had asked the Home Department of UP to discontinue the practice of fixing presumptive seniority of promoted IPS Officers, and had

[Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh]

asked for comments of the State Government in respect of certain promoted IPS Officers.

The question of allowing or disallowing the benefit of ad hoc period of officiation to promoted IPS Officers has to be decided in accordance with the rules and in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Since a number of IPS Officers are adversely affected, the matter requires immediate attention of the Central Government.

- (ii) NEED TO EMPLOY LOCAL PEASANTRY IN THE RAYCHAK' FISH HARBOUR OF 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, Raychak Fish Harbour and its township in the District of 24 Parganas, controlled and cooperate with the authorities concerned has been constructed on the tears of the poor cultivators. Yet, the cultivators in Raychak are came forward to cooperate with the authorities concerned for the construction of the Harbour and township, sacrificing their only source of livelihood, i.e., the agricultural land, in exchange of a pretty amount of compensation.

Surprisingly, a good number of cultivators have not yet received the full compensation money.

The poor peasantry, by losing land, would have thought that at least one from each family would get employment opportunity in the Harbour on compassionate grounds. But the authorities concerned gave appointment, both unskilled and skilled, to persons from outside ignoring the demand of the said people.

On the other hand M/s. Gannon Dunkerly & Co., Ltd., a building construction company gave appointment, for a number of skilled and unskilled jobs, to labour from Raychak area,

including labour from outside. Though more than one-third of the contracted work in the Fish Harbour is still undone, the company has retrenched 32 labourers (both skilled and unskilled) on 29th April, 1980, incidentally belonging to the Raychak area.

I would urge upon the Government to look into the matters and ensure justice to the peasantry and labourers concerned.

- (iii) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE NHAVA SHEVA PORT PROJECT

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

In June, 1979, the Planning Commission set up a Working Group on the Nhava Sheva Port Project. This Group finalised its report in November, 1979. The Group came to the conclusion that the capacity of the Bombay Port Trust which is at present reckoned at about 7.1 million tonnes may be capable of being augmented to the extent of 7.84 million tonnes as against which the traffic projections have been made at 9.22 million tonnes for 1982-83, 11.90 million tonnes for 1987-88 and 13.43 million tonnes for 1992-93. The Working Group felt that it may be necessary to create additional port capacity by 1987-88 for catering to the anticipated increase in traffic.

Separately, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport made a survey some time ago of the entire west coast which had shown that locating a new port at Nhava Sheva may provide the least cost solution.

The Planning Commission has recommended that a detailed project report may be prepared for the proposed Nhava Sheva, examining *inter alia* the technical and economic implications of locating the new Port at other alternative places on the west coast. The Planning Commission is of the view that the construction of

Nhava Sheva Port is extremely important in order to relieve port congestion in the country and should not be delayed unduly.

Also, the need for a port with deep draft facilities that can receive large bulk of cargo ship of 60,000 tonnes and over is understood to have been gone into by the Committee of National Transport Policy that was constituted by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri B. D. Pande. This Committee has since submitted its report. From the report, it is seen that the Committee has made out a very strong case for taking up the work of Nhava Sheva Port on a priority basis.

It is learnt that recently the Ministry of Transport and Shipping have been asked to take action on the Nhava Sheva Port till the objections of environmentalists are sorted out. Because of this, the action to commission a detailed project report has not been initiated by the Ministry. Apparently, environmentalists have no objection to the Nhava Sheva Project as such, but their objection is to the location of supply base of ONGC at Nhava.

It is, therefore, necessary to speed up the detailed project report and the social cost benefit study. It would also be necessary to set up a separate Nhava Sheva Port Development Authority headed by an Administrator-cum-Engineer with appropriate powers and responsibilities. I, therefore, very strongly urge upon the Government of India to immediately vacate the said stay so that the Ministry of Shipping can commission the project report soon.

(iv) NEED FOR DECLARING KODAIKANAL, PACHAIKUMATCHI OF MADURAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU AND IDUKKI DISTRICT OF KERALA AS HILL AREAS

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Pariyakulam): The districts of Mikhir and North Cachar in Assam, the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, Uttarkasi,

Clamalai and some other places in Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling in West Bengal, all districts of Jammu and Kashmir, all districts of Himachal Pradesh, all districts of Nagaland and all districts of Manipur, have been declared as Hill areas under Article 366 of our Constitution and they get the necessary infra-structure facilities.

But Kodaikanal and Pachaikumachi Hill which lie in my Parliamentary Constituency Pariyakulam and Idukki district of Kerala have not been declared as "Hill areas" which need the special attention of the Central Government.

Besides Kodaikanal being a tourist resort, the foreign exchange-earners like Coffee, Potato and Plantains are grown in abundance. The surrounding villages of Kodaikanal do not have communication facilities. Adivasis are living in Kodaikanal area. Pachaikumatchi Hills produce fine variety of tea.

More than 50,000 people of my constituency live in Idukki district which produces Coffee, tea, cardamom, pepper and some other spices which earn foreign exchange.

These places are under-developed. The people in the Hilly regions experience a lot of hardship and suffering.

Unless the Government declares Kodaikanal, Pachaikumatchi of Madurai district of Tamil Nadu and Idukki district of Kerala as Hill Areas, there will be no development of infra-structure, rail and road transport for the economic growth of these backward areas. I demand a statement from the hon'ble Minister in this regard.

(v) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जीनूल बहार (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 377 के अधीन मैं एक लोक-सहृदय का प्रश्न रख रहा हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर एक बख़्तव्य देगी ।

[श्री जैनुल बा: २]

उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय सीमेंट की कमी से गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। उत्तर प्रदेश को जो भी कोटा पहले आवंटित किया गया, वह आवश्यकता से बहुत कम था, परन्तु इस तिमाही में आवंटित किए गए कोटे को भी काफी घटा दिया गया है। ऐसा किये जाने से उत्तर प्रदेश में मकानों की मरम्मत न होने के कारण ग्राम जनता को तो कठिनाई है ही, साथ ही साथ विकास के सारे कार्य ठप्प पड़ गए हैं।

भारत सरकार के निर्देशानुसार 50 प्रतिशत सीमेंट ग्राम जनता को दिया जाता है और 50 प्रतिशत में से ऊर्जा और सिंचाई योजनाओं के आरक्षण के पश्चात ही जो बचत रहती है, उसे प्रदेश सरकार सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, आवास विभाग, लघु सिंचाई विभाग, ग्रामीण प्रभियंत्रण विभाग, विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त योजना, शीतगृह निर्माण धार्मिक एवं शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता के लिए आवंटित कर देगी है। वर्तमान तिमाही के उपयुक्त कार्यों के लिए सीमेंट का आवंटन असंभव हो गया है, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्राम जनता के कोटे से प्रत्येक 50 प्रतिशत को पूरे का पूरा ऊर्जा एवं सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए आरक्षित कर दिया है। 4 लाख 30 हजार टन के कोटे में 2 लाख 17 हजार टन इस प्रकार आरक्षित हुआ है। यदि हम आरक्षण को घटाकर 1 लाख 50 हजार टन नहीं लाया गया, जिसके लिए प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है, तो सिंचाई और ऊर्जा विभाग को छोड़कर अन्य विभागों की योजनाएं पूर्णतया बन्द हो जायेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I have to make a request to you I may be permitted to make the statement at 1 O'Clock. There is a break down and the Hindi Version is going to take a few minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI Sparrow. Fifteen minutes in there for you. Please try to sum up.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon Mr. Speaker, Sir yesterday, you were gracious enough to give me about three-four minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir, I gave you seven minutes.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Well, I sincerely hope that you would be gracious enough to forget about that. I shall try to conclude my speech as soon as it is possible.

I was giving you some facts. After all, any kind of appreciation and plans shall have to be based on facts and they may have to be collated and then of course some deductions are made and the plan for Defence is drawn. Coming to our defence preparedness, I spoke about Pakistan having been strengthened with more arms. I have given you one indication. In that, I said that since 1971 Indo-Pak war, Pakistan has become more strong than what it was previously. I enumerated the manner and method under which they received arms aid from different nations. I also told the House how they used to get more arms from outside and equipped themselves with them. Something would go wrong on the Indian sub-Continent in the form of aggression, in the form of a conflict or war. Repeatedly it had been so happening. That was our one neighbour.

Now, Sir, about the other neighbour, China, We all know how China has become very strong. In a minute I will tell you how. About China's

actions, I can only recall, that they had not been very neighbourly, not very friendly they took away forcibly Tibet. There should be no doubt on that. Not only that. Even with us, on different occasions, forcibly, a lot of territories belonging to us have been occupied by them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Serruptitiously occupied.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: If I recall this, even some of our holy areas like the Mansarovar lake, Kailash Parbat, Trishul and Aksai Chin and the famous Shahtoosh-producing area—all told about 13,000 sq. miles—are under their occupation. Not only that. In collusion with Pakistan, this Karakoram Road has also been thrown open over our heads in the form of sword of Damocles.

Now, you see their performance, the facility of their movement and so on in Tibet. That has increased manifold with the oil pipeline having been established from Gormo to Lhasa and their mobility, their movement, in relation to military action and ingress in many fields. All I have to say is this. Russia is another country about which I have to explain. Russia's ingress of Afghanistan with troops had thrown another spanner which is taking an awry shape. They have been our friends. There should be no doubt about it. But the situation that has been created militarily and strategically gives you this type of shape. That is, the Troop movement of Russia has given a handle to America, Pakistan and China, to form some kind of a collusion and some kind of an axis to counter-act that type of move on the part of Russia. That is another analogy that we have to keep in view when we discuss something about our guarding ourselves. These are some of the facts I thought I should bring to your kind notice and in that what I would wish to suggest is that not only it is

here but something else is happening around us. But in this context what I would like to mention is that under such a mix-up and dangerous circumstances one definitely admires the patience and diplomatic 'acumen-ship' with which the hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has all along been trying to bring about amity between all nations contiguous or away from us. As one of the foremost champions of non-aligned movement that is something, the only good point, that one sees on the horizon and, I think, we should try our utmost—all of us—to back-up our Prime Minister on that issue so that we exist in the manner that we deserve.

Sir, this is not the end of it. Unfortunately, confrontation between two top-super-powers is another difficulty that has arisen close to us, that is, in the Indian ocean. You hear every day these hot spots about which everybody knows—Diego Garcia, Seycheles islands group—even Mauratius is in that orbit—and then, of course, the littoral States of the Arabian Sea as also the Gulf of Persia and then, of course, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. All this area has become pretty hot. I will explain in a minute. Confrontation is read every day in the newspapers and it is there. Not only that this confrontation likely to spread to western Asia but is also likely to drift away even on to the European side of it. As is apparent, quite lately, plans have been afoot on the side of NATO forces to put on the ground 572 Medium Range Pershing II and Cruise Missiles. In confrontation on the other is 200 odd S.S.-20 type Missiles—ground missiles—on the side of Russia. With this race as it is taking place in the way of ICBMs and other deadly weapons and various types of laser rays and deadly bacteriological germs and all types of weapons of destruction one has to consider what we are upto and what we are going to do. In that context all I want to say is, that, is

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

there a possibility and is there going to be World War III? Will the super-powers accidentally or will fully drag our beautiful planet to the brink of destruction through a catastrophic World War III.

Historically, I want to point out, no weapon has so far been invented anywhere in the world which has not been used. So, the situation from that point of view is absolutely grim. Sooner or later, we may not be here—it may drag on for some centuries—that I do not know, but the situation is grim and we in India, all said and done, have to fend for ourselves.

We have to fend for ourselves with the best possible means available and the resources that are available. That is the sum total of the situation which we happen to be in today. In the light of what I have said, it is heartening to note that enormous interest has been shown by our Government under the stewardship of our hon. Prime Minister to methodically prepare and ship-shape our armed forces. I will quote one or two points in that context. In the defence budget itself, the allocation is over Rs. 300 crores more than what it was in the previous year. Different Arms, Services and Defence Production Departments are given extra funds with plans to build up their professional efficiency backed up by modern weapons and stores. Thirdly, the morale of the Forces is being lifted high through various welfare and other ameliorating measures about which I will speak after one or two minutes. Defence forces are in fact getting a new look and a new sheen as one sees them today. In that context, Sir, I have something to recommend. Taking into consideration the strategic setting in which India happens to have been placed today, our Defence Forces shall have to be readied by adopting five principles, which I will just now enumerate. Of course, the Ministry of Defence and our High Command

are already working on such lines. But I will enumerate in a very simple language these five principles which we have got to bear in mind.

Sir, firstly, our Defence Forces should be so formed that they are the 'strongest' compared with any other military force in the Indian Sub-continent. This is the foremost aim we have to keep in view when we work out anything relating to the armed forces of India.

Secondly, Sir, maximum possible finance should be set aside to equip the essential portions of our defence forces with modern sophisticated weapons.

Thirdly, maximum funds should be diverted to manufacture modern weapons indigenously even if it has to be done phasewise. This is the third means which we should follow.

Fourthly, a new innovation is worthwhile if I may put it that way. We should impart special training to the troops. The use of scientific technique and methods should be evolved to offset the preponderance and effect of a potential enemy's superiority in sophisticated weapons. This is something which is very important and we can do that. I have seen various demonstrations in foreign countries, how you can off-set with your training and your techniques even the effects of nuclear attacks and so on and so forth. This is where we have to concentrate.

Fifthly, new policy should be brought into use to impart disciplined military knowledge and training nation wide during one's educational and vocational life because in India this does not seem to be the case. I will quote some examples in a minute or so. In America some time ago, President Jimmy Carter had instituted an arrangement whereby every adult has to undergo this type of training between such and such an age group. In Russia every individual after a certain age has to join armed

forces, before he takes his vocational assignment or any other job anywhere. What I mean to say is, it should not be difficult to do it. But we have to work out a system whereby they (our public) could get some kind of discipline during the education and later on in the vocational period of life.

I was wanting to tell you Sir, a few words about the Navy and the Air Force, but I will skip over these points to be taken up by my other hon. friends who may speak later, and I will now concentrate on army. I will say a few things if you allow me to do so.

Sir, my first word concerns the army. Just increasing the number of the army is not the right answer in my opinion. The army must be given better mobility and fire power. For this I recommend that the following steps must be taken.

The Vijayanta tank is now an old tank and a more modern tank is required. I understand that T-72 tanks are being acquired; it is not a secret now. It is a very good tank but the army, I suggest, should not close the opinion if we find something better. I am very happy to learn that MBT-80 tank, our own production, over and above the Vijayanta tank, is coming up very nicely. This is a very encouraging feature and a credit for the Ministry of Defence for the manner they are stepping it up. A better type of APC, that is Armour Protected Carrier, which can carry infantry into the battle along with tanks is an urgent requirement to fulfil. This is our weakness at the moment and I am certain the Ministry of Defence are thinking about it and we will improve on it.

12.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: As you want me to conclude, Sir, I am leaving out my views on navy and air force as promised. But about the army I have one thing specially to recommend. The army should have as its own organic part the army Air Corps to get ready air support for its ground troops as all the progressive type of armies in the world have. This is something which I suggest should be accepted and expedited.

There is another point which I want to bring to the kind notice of the Minister of Defence and that is the strategic defence measures. It is very simple and I will tell you in a minute. In relation to strategic defence measures, I want to recommend and draw the attention of the Ministry of Defence to take prompt steps to facilitate mobility of the ground forces in our North-Western sector. On the northern side and so on and so forth there is all hilly area; the open area is on the North-West side. I recommend two heavy traffic bridges to be built across river Beas at Goindwal site and Sri Hargobindpur site. I have also suggested these sites tentatively. Secondly, National Highway No. 1 should be completed as double traffic road connecting Delhi-Ambala-Ludhiana-Jullundur with branches terminating as follows:

- (i) Jullundur-Nakordar-Ferozepore
- (ii) Jullundur-Amritsar
- (iii) Jullundur-Batala-Dera Baba Nanak
- (iv) Jullundur-Pathankot.

Further, the railway track Delhi-Ferozepore, Delhi-Jullundur-Amritsar and Delhi-Jullundur-Pathankot should also be doubled. Unless you have full mobility, it becomes very difficult for the army to move quickly in the time of need. If we do this, we will be at a tremendous advantage as opposed to anyone who comes and attacks us.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

I have only two more points to mention. One is about the welfare measures for serving and ex-service personnel. Before I proceed further, I want to mention as to how grateful we all are to the hon. Prime Minister for taking the initiative for recommending to the President of India the grant of posthumous gallantry awards of Kirti Chakra to Kumari Geeta Chopra and Sanjay Chopra, the children of Capt. M. M. Chopra for conspicuous gallantry displayed by them against their assailants. This has given a fillip to the armed forces and the ex-army personnel, there is no doubt about it. It was very noble of the hon. Prime Minister to have done that.

A tremendous credit also goes to our hon. Prime Minister who soon after taking over the reins of the Government brought about the much needed cadre review—this had been hanging fire for a long time—by improving the otherwise meagre promotion prospects of all ranks of the armed forces. Now, 50 per cent of the Lt. Colonels will get promoted; 60 per cent of the majors will get promoted, otherwise there was a tremendous stagnation and one did not know what was happening. This is something for which a tremendous credit goes to our Prime Minister. As soon as she took over the reigns of the Government, she looked into this and brought about the much needed cadre review. I am certain the eminent ex-Ministers on the Defence side who are here, this case went through their hands also, but it was in the offing. And the way and the manner in which it has been speeded up is highly creditable.

The morale of Armed Forces has a very significant meaning. That is why I submit I should be allowed another minute also. As to the pay and emoluments of all ranks of the Armed Forces, their pay and emoluments have been raised, and they are all very pleased about it. This is very timely, because we want their morale at the moment to be 'top class international'.

So, this is a credit. This and other allied reforms carried out simultaneously within these few months, have given a satisfying fillip to all the serving ranks of the Armed Forces. Steps like Group Insurance and Housing Schemes should further improve the lot of the serving soldier. Compensation in lieu of quarters given to JCOs and ORs is another little impetus giving turn to their morale.

One important requirement is there, however, which I wish to put up to you—which has been mooted by some others also. It is that more stress should be given to providing better schooling facilities to serving soldiers' children. I must point out that starting from Zojila Pass on Ladakh way to Daulat Beg Oldi, Chushul, and going on to Tibet and China; and thereafter even to Nepal borders and then on to Walong, Ledo Road, the Burma border and so on—two-thirds of the Indian Army is on hill terrain. So are all the stations. They are working under adverse conditions and difficulties—weather and other. And their children are stuck in small villages or somewhere at certain family stations; and their education is a problem. We have to pay much more attention to this.

There are so many problems I would like to bring to your notice. There are 2 points which I must bring out, in relation to the ex-Servicemen. Ex-service-men have also been given extra pensions. Extra pension has been given, and they are very happy with it. But there are a couple of anomalies which we have to watch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The position is that every party is allotted a particular time. If you don't stick to time, some of the hon. Members of your own party are denied of the chance to make speeches here.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: You were kind to give me 15 minutes and then added 2 plus 2 plus 3 minutes. The total time is not over yet. My eyes are on the clock.

About ex-servicemen, a lot has been done to improve their pensions. But there are a couple of anomalies which I must bring to your kind notice. One is the disparity in pension. It is about the disparity in pension and about the commutation policy that they are very much worried. I must quote 1 or 2 examples of disparity. As to disparity in pension, I quote just one example. A Risaldar who retired just before Independence, did so with a pension of Rs. 70 p.m. and with the increased ad hoc D.As., his total pension to-day is Rs. 130/- p.m. as against Rs. 463/- p.m. of a Risaldar who retired after March 1979. The disparity is so much; and both hold the same rank. The affected person is not able to understand why he as a Risaldar is getting Rs. 130/- and the other man should keep on getting nearabout Rs. 463/- or Rs. 450/-. This is so with the Lt. Cols. and others also. I submit to the Minister, and to the Prime Minister in particular, that we have to do something about it—i.e., to strike a proper optimum, so that they are all satisfied. The other point about commutation which concerns all exservicemen and in that I also stand before you is this. The yardstick that has been put down started when Englishmen used to rule India, and at that time, the life expectancy was considered to be between 10 and 14 years, depending on as to at what age you retire. But now talking generally with India, the life expectancy has gone very high, it is much more than what it used to be and we don't die as was expected of us to. I should be very frank with you. You see not only that I must bring it to your kind notice that the ex-servicemen draw their pay, commutation having been taken but they pay back their commutation within, say, ten years or 14 years with interest, and after that, the government is half-cheating not to pay them what is due because they are living. The fact is that they are still alive and they are old. This point must also be taken care of. I would very strongly submit this for your kind consideration. I have already finished. One or two minutes are

left only. It is only the conclusion part of it. I will not really bother you much.

I must give you my small humble conclusion in this regard. You would have noticed from the observations and recommendations that I have laid before this august House as to how difficult it is for the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister and the Government of India financially to carry out the required weight for building up modern-Day Armed Forces for India. It is not an easy task at all and the way they are doing is remarkably commendable. The other point is that the measured balance with which the Defence Budget has been drawn up is very creditable. I take the privilege to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister under whose masterly guidance,—progressive steps are being worked out in so far as the 'difficult most' and more Complex task of defence preparedness is concerned. I have been left with only one point which Shri Indrajit Gupta raised yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With your permission, I am calling Mr. K. K. Tewary.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Thank you very much for all this bearing up with me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): There are some conceptual ambiguities about the Defence preparedness and Defence requirements. The normal conception that prevails in some sections of public opinion and also in some sections of political opinion is that the responsibility of defending the frontiers of the country and meeting the Defence requirements is only of the Armed Forces or of the Government. You know, today's war tends to be a total war. Therefore, defence has also to be total. It is therefore necessary for the people in the country at large and enlightened sections of public opinion and of po-

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

litical opinion to be involved totally in the Defence requirements and the security problems of the country. Unless the people at large feel a sense of confidence in the leadership and the capacity of the Armed Forces to defend the freedom of the country and the territorial integrity of the country, no country, whatsoever, can be in a position to defend itself. Therefore, my first submission to the House will be to keep this matter the defence matter above political 'cantankerousness' for it divides public opinion and leads to the slackening of efforts on the part of government and it also demoralises the Armed Forces. The second point which I should like to make before this House is another ambiguity which has prevailed in our country; it is regarding the Defence. The Defence is often taken in isolation; it is a time-honoured principle that Defence is an integral part of the national foreign policy perception and overall economic objectives of the country. Credit in this respect should go to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the great visionary, who tried his level best to propound a theory of national defence which should not lose sight of the economic objectives we had set before ourselves as a young nation and also our strategic foreign policy perceptions. It is inkeeping with this tradition that our defence policy has always been integral to our foreign policy. It has always been integral to our economic policy and it is in pursuance of this policy that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru enunciated the principle of Panch Sheel. He enunciated the principle of non-alignment. We do not have our eyes on the territories of any other country. At the same time, we are resolute. We are prepared to face any eventuality on our borders. I may also point out another aspect which is equally important. It should be taken into account at the time of preparing defence planning and schemes of defence, although we have

always taken this fact into account—more attention needs to be paid to this aspect. This is the role of science and technology in our defence requirements, in our defence preparedness and the schemes which we chalk out for defending our borders, our frontiers. For this again credit goes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to Shrimati Indira Gandhi for giving a scientific orientation to our whole defence programme and policies. It is for this reason that today we are a force to reckon with in the comity of Nations. So far as science and technology go, we have taken long strides in these fields and we are to-day the fourth most powerful army so far as conventional warfare goes. We are the fourth largest army in the world and we are one of the most powerful countries, perhaps among the five most powerful countries in conventional warfare. These things have been taken into account while preparing the defence budget and other aspects which are equally important and which have been taken care of in the Budget and for this I think the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister for our programme of indigenisation. Indigenous products should gradually replace our requirements from abroad. We have gone in, in a big way for replenishment and modernisation. As you look on the international scenario the picture is very disquieting. There are certain factors in our defence programmes and defence policy and defence of the country which should be taken into account. These factors relate to some trouble spots which have been there for some time—some trouble across our borders, in our neighbourhood and the world at large. The first factor which I think is important in our defence policy is Pakistan. We cannot frame any meaningful defence policy, we cannot address ourselves sincerely to the requirements of our national security unless we take into account the role of Pakistan. You are aware, right from the time of inception of Pakistan, it has been intransigent. its re-

calcitrance in its policy has been almost maddening. Pakistani leaders whether they are military elite or industrial elite or political elite, they have always worked on the theory of two nations. This has been the sheet anchor of the foreign policy and defence policy of Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan still looms large on the horizon of our national programme in defence matters.

You will recall right from the day Pakistan was born we have been subjected to three major aggressions and we had to pay a heavy price.

In this respect, I would like to remind you and through you the House that Pakistan in recent years is embarking on a big venture in the nuclear field and we can ignore this aspect only at our peril. Pakistan is perhaps being egged on by some imperialist powers who want to control the natural resources all over the world and want to use small countries as their pawns in international politics. Therefore, Pakistan gave the slogan and we saw an unprecedented revivalism of religious sentiments all around Pakistan. This revivalism lent strength to the Pakistan desire for acquiring an atomic weapon. I am convinced that Pakistan needs an atom bomb or atomic device or delivery system not for defending their brethren in the middle-east, not even for attacking Israel, but it is only meant for India. It is not meant for Islam. Pakistan may have an atomic weapon and a sophisticated delivery system, but it cannot venture to attack Israel, because America is there to safeguard the territorial integrity of Israel. One of the biggest powers in the middle-east—Egypt—has become friendly with Israel. Therefore, we must keep our options open. We must keep our eyes and ears open to what is happening in Pakistan. In recent months, there has been large-scale induction of sophisticated weapons from different sources in this region. Pakistan has managed to purloin uranium and other required materials from the western European countries and machines meant for

producing atomic weapons have been smuggled out of Germany, France and England. They have found their way in Pakistan and Pakistan is preparing to lay the foundation for preparing and exploding an atom bomb. Therefore, Pakistan has always been a security risk for us and we can ignore Pakistan only at our peril.

Another factor which is important and which I would like to mention in regard to our national security is the recent imbroglio in Afghanistan. Afghanistan has become a big trouble-spot. Lots of controversies have been raised regarding the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet Russia. Belligerent noises have been raised by China, Pakistan and the super-power America and its allies—the European countries. People tend to forget this aspect of the Afghanistan situation that even when Daoud was in power, much before the take-over by the so-called communist regime, even during Daoud's regime, Soviet Russia was very friendly with Afghanistan and Soviet Russia since then has been the largest aid-giver to Afghanistan. It shares a boundary of 1000 Km with Afghanistan. Afghanistan is the next door neighbour of Soviet Russia and Soviet Russia cannot keep quiet and cannot keep its fingers crossed when something big is going to happen in Afghanistan. According to our information, and this has perhaps come out in almost all papers of the world, before the so-called military or communist take-over in Afghanistan, trained guerillas were sent to Afghanistan to destabilise the regime of Daoud through the support of Chinese, Pakistanis and Americans and it was through this that the attention of Soviet Russia was drawn towards this brewing trouble. Consider American interest in Afghanistan, America is situated at a distance of thousands of miles. What interest does it have in Afghanistan except to find a military base there, except to find a military base to dominate Soviet Russia, dominate India and dominate the countries of the middle-east?

13.00 hrs.

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I was trying to draw your attention to America, and its spurious and phoney concern in the freedom of the Afghanistan people. Think of the astronomical budget figures of America after the trouble started in Afghanistan. It has gone to 160 billion dollars—in order to uncircle Soviet Russia and also India. It is better for us to recall that Soviet Russia is ringed, uncircled from all sides by America. On the one side are the NATO powers, European allies of America, and on the other side is the new found friend of America, China and then Pakistan. And in order to buttress its fighting strength America has promised to give 500 million dollars to Britain to augment the naval resources at Diego Garcia. Then in pursuit of the same objective to dominate Afghanistan and thereby the whole of this region, America has promised 400 million dollars aid to Pakistan and another aid of 2 billion dollars from the consortium countries. These are the efforts made by America to dominate this region. America is shedding crocodile tears at this sudden occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet Russia. They are saying that they are doing all this in the name of freedom, in the name of liberty of the people of Afghanistan. Sir, their record in the field of defending freedom, in the field of defending the liberty of the People of the third world, is gory and frightening. You recall right from Singmund Rhee of Korea to Col. Batista of Cuba down to Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, they were the protagaonists of freedom and liberty for America. They supported them to the hilt. Then, Sir, recall the roll of America in Vietnam. Biem and his brother and Allende of Chile were butchered. Mujibar Rehman of Bangladesh was butchered at the behest of Americans. These are the people who claim and who speak from the housetops in favour of liberty and freedom. Therefore, Afghanistan imbroglio is turning into a theatre of war, especially after the

American interference in this region. I and for that matter our Government also had not supported the occupation of Afghanistan and our Prime Minister has demanded withdrawal of the Soviet armed forces from Afghanistan. Again I must remind you that America has been propounding a theory that the Soviet Russia—it has become an old hat; it does not strike conviction in any heart—has occupied Afghanistan and from Afghanistan their objective, their ambition is to reach the warm waters of the Arabian Sea and from the Arabian Sea, they went to occupy the Persian Gulf. In this regard I must refer to a statement by Mr. Carter which has come to be known as Carter Doctrine—it is almost a doctrine—where it says that it will cordon off the whole of the oil rich area of the Persian Gulf from other countries including the countries of the Third World. Therefore, they are raising this bogey, this bollyhoo, this hue and cry that Soviet Russia is the expansionist power. It is expanding from the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf and from there, Soviet Russia is making its presence felt in the Indian Ocean. This way the whole scenario as you look at it, America's humbug should be called, America's hypocrisy should be called. I am saying all this not because I want to support the Soviet presence in Afghanistan but it is very much necessary for our own rational security. Therefore, our Government has already taken a stand and I commend that stand. This stand has been commended all over the world. The approach adopted by Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the Afghanistan problem has brought glory to us. Therefore, I must speak about this and I would also like to point one or two other major factors which are important in our national security.

Sir, China is our next door neighbour. I do not want to go into the long history of Sino-Indian relations, but I want to mention one or two points in this regard. China is known for dissimulation and treachery. The

Chinese launched an aggression on our territory in 1962 and the Chinese philosophy is well-known. China has only one ambition and that is to assume a hegemonistic role in this region of the world. China and America were at daggers' drawn, but in recent years they have become very friendly. One is the protagonist of freedom, the policeman of freedom and liberty all over the world, and the other is the butcher of liberty and freedom all over the world. These two strange bedfellows have come together and they in collusion with our permanently hostile neighbour are preparing a grand design to encircle India and to dismember India, to Balkanise India. If you want to find examples, the examples are there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, it is *kali yuga* and therefore, anything may happen.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, what is happening in eastern India? This concerns our national security and we cannot brush it under the carpet. The situation in North-east India is the same as it was going to take place in Afghanistan—training of guerillas. This is the *modus operandi* of Pakistan, this is the *modus operandi* of China, and with the support of America, and neo-colonialists and imperialists, a grand design is being prepared and the danger is not only on our territories, the danger is to the system that we have adopted, the danger is to the ethos that was generated after India became independent under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Therefore, China, Pakistan and America are preparing for this and the whole of North-eastern India is on fire today and you have seen in papers, even today 5 war ships and about 5000 marines of America have come to the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean is being prepared as an area of Big Power rivalry, and America is playing a vital role. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government of India

while preparing its defence programmes has to be cautious of these powers.

Now, I may refer to Chinese philosophy. In the first instance, the Chinese philosophy is that it has a large population—perhaps this again sounds contradictory and paradoxical. They have a large population, therefore they want nuclear war. They want to have a thermo nuclear war. A thermo nuclear war they contend has become inevitable and their calculation is that in the event of a thermo nuclear war the world will be destroyed, but with their vast population and vast lands, they will not be able to absorb this thermo nuclear holocaust, and then they will establish a new order in the world. Therefore, Sir, we have to be very careful about this.

In the end, I would like to speak about our armed forces.

I commend the efforts of the Government in giving a new look to our Budget, taking into account all dangers, especially the danger that looms large on the horizon in the Indian Ocean. Recently it has come out in the papers that Mauritius has demanded the return of Deigo Garcia, but America and Britain are sitting tight over it and they are not going to vacate it at any cost. The Government of India, I am happy, have taken note of it.

Our army is in excellent shape. The morale of the armed forces is very high. The welfare measures taken by the Government of India are commendable, whether it is with regard to their promotions, the schooling of their children or the rehabilitation of the retired armed personnel. All these schemes are very excellent and deserve our support.

I would like to point out that Indian defence is inadvisable, it cannot be divided into army, navy and air force. It has to be one, integrated, but more attention has to be paid to the readiness, preparedness, of the navy and

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its expansion, because in future the sea is going to be very important, and the navy will have to play a major role not only in defending our maritime and our trade routes. In the coming decades, battles will be fought to exploit the resources of the sea. You must have seen that the Super Powers are vying with each other and occupying the vast open sea. Therefore, the Government of India has to pay more attention to the navy.

With these words I commend the Budget and associate myself with all the provisions that have been made, whether it is with regard to replacement and modernisation of our equipment or facilities that have been extended to the armed forces.

13.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OUT COME OF RECENT TALKS HELD IN NEW DELHI BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कि वह हम के बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

“पाकिस्तान और भारत के विदेश मंत्रियों के बीच नई दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुई वार्ता के निष्कर्ष।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi paid an official visit to India from July 15 to 17, 1980. We attached considerable importance to this visit coming as it did at a time when the situation in our region has been a cause of concern to all of us. In fact, ever since this Government came to office we have had a continuing dialogue with Pakistan on our

evolving bilateral relations as well as the general situation in this part of the world. The House will recall that our Foreign Secretary visited Islamabad in early February, within a month of this Government assuming office. The process was continued with a visit, in April, of our former Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh to Pakistan as a Special Emissary of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister also had an opportunity of meeting the President of Pakistan when both of them were in Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. These high level exchanges have been useful in giving each a clearer understanding of the others views and perceptions. In this context, the visit of Mr. Agha Shahi was both timely and welcome.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was only natural that the situation in our region in general and in Afghanistan in particular figured prominently in the discussions that I had with my Pakistani colleague. As the House is aware, this Government has right from the beginning consistently emphasised that the difficult situation in Afghanistan could be resolved only through political means. Our effort has been to defuse tensions so that great power confrontation can be kept out of our region. It was a matter of satisfaction to us to hear from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan that he too was in favour of a political settlement. In our wide-ranging consultations over the last several months we have discovered a growing consensus towards seeking a negotiated political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. We continue to hope that the efforts in this direction would lead to the emergence of the contours of a political solution that would take into consideration the genuine interests and concerns of all parties concerned, notably the people of Afghanistan. What is of the utmost importance is to begin the process of consultations amongst the countries most directly involved. While sharing this Mr. Agha Shahi expressed

the constraint viz that according to him, in terms of the resolutions of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference of May 1980 the three-man Standing Committee set up by the Conference could not initiate any dialogue in a manner that would amount to a recognition of the present Government of Afghanistan. We reiterated our views on the urgent need for the dialogue. There was a detailed discussion on this and other aspects of a possible process of negotiations.

In my discussion with Mr. Agha Shahi I reiterated the firm commitment of the Government of India to the Simla Agreement which provided the framework for normalisation of relations between our two countries. It has been this Government's endeavour to further the Simla process and to create a climate of confidence. We have taken many steps to translate the principles laid down in the Simla Agreement into action, but some still remain to be taken. I expressed our desire that further movement in this direction should be accelerated and hoped that the Government of Pakistan would reciprocate this desire. In this context we would like to see more cultural exchanges between the two countries and the facilitating of greater people to people contacts. In addition, I drew Mr. Agha Shahi's attention to the opportunities of economic collaboration between our two countries that are waiting to be explored and called for strengthening of trade links. I am glad to say, Sir, that Mr. Agha Shahi's response on these aspects of normalisation of relations between the two countries was positive. I was assured by Mr. Agha Shahi that there were no political inhibitions in regard to the expansion of Indo-Pakistan trade. The dialogue on trade relations is to continue shortly; talks are also likely to be held to finalise arrangements which would enable tourists from each country to visit the other. There is now a distinct possibility of more places of pilgrimage in each country being thrown open for visits by people of the other

and also of an improvement in the facilities for travel between the two countries. The need to increase exchanges in the cultural fields was also acknowledged on both sides. Possibilities of exchange in the near future, of Indian and Pakistani prisoners, presently under detention on both sides, are also improving. I am confident that the people of our two countries would heartily welcome the restoration of normalcy in our relations and establishment of an environment of peace and friendship.

During his stay in Delhi, Mr. Agha Shahi called on the Prime Minister twice. On the first occasion, he conveyed condolences on behalf of President Zia-ul Haq and the people of Pakistan, on her recent bereavement. During his second call, there were discussions on several international and regional issues as well as on matters of bilateral interest and it was agreed, *inter alia*, that all possible steps should be taken to facilities further implementation of the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in his banquet speech made a reference to the proposal of his Government to hold talks at the level of military commanders on mutual reduction of force levels. This question had been discussed in great detail during the visit to Pakistan of Sardar Swaran Singh last April and our views, which were conveyed to the Government of Pakistan then, were reiterated by me in our present talks. I impressed on Mr. Agha Shahi once again that no question of this nature could at all arise unless and until, according to the common satisfaction of both countries, the requisite amount of trust and confidence have been created between them. Moreover, it would neither be realistic nor feasible to make it a purely military exercise, but must reflect a shared political perception and understanding of each country's security needs by the other. Exercises of this nature undertaken elsewhere in

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recent years corroborate this conclusion.

As regards Kashmir, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan referred to it in his banquet speech in the following terms:—

“We are firmly committed to the full implementation of the Simla Agreement in all its provisions and are confident that the process would be carried to its logical conclusion with a just and amicable settlement on Jammu and Kashmir which will usher in a new era of harmonious relations and fruitful cooperation in a wide field.”

It was pointed out during our talks that references to Kashmir in international fora by Pakistan, even though they state that it is in accordance with their understanding of the Simla Agreement, do not help to create a better atmosphere.

It is in the above overall context, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that one should assess the outcome of these talks. The talks did bring out the differences in perception known to exist between the two countries. Nevertheless, on several matters of common interest as well as of regional importance, the area of agreement was also not inconsiderable. In any event, the frank exchange of views was mutually beneficial. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality. Therefore, to describe the outcome of our talks as a failure or a breakdown, I submit, would not be correct. We look forward, with cautious optimism to progressive improvement of our relations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is the Government of India's conviction that a harmonious relationship between India and Pakistan is important for the peace and well-being of South Asia. Towards this end, we intend to continue our dialogue with the Government of Pakistan and I have gladly

accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Agha Shahi to visit Pakistan at a mutually convenient date. We have also agreed that, before my visit, the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan would visit India for the next round of regular official level consultations.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (सीताहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सर्वमान्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध मधुर हों और दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध सामान्य हों और मधुर सम्बन्ध बने रहे, इसमें कोई मतभेद की बात नहीं है। लेकिन बात इतनी ही नहीं है, हमारा कहना यह है कि श्री आगाशाही के यहां आने का उद्देश्य इतना ही नहीं था कि जिसका एग्जीक्यूटिव की कार्यवाहियों को आगे बढ़ाया जाये और उसके जरिये हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध मधुर हों, बल्कि वे टोह-लेने आये थे। और यह उनकी आशा नहीं थी। आपने अपने ही बयान में कहा है कि उन्होंने दो बातें ऐसी की जो पूर्ण राजनीतिक औपचारिकता के अनुसार नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। उन्होंने काश्मीर और पाकिस्तान का सवाल उठाया और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सेनाओं के संतुलन का सवाल भी उठाया, उनको इन सवालों को उठाने की क्या जरूरत थी, जबकि वे सावल सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के साथ वार्ता में उठ चुके थे। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आज जो विश्व संदर्भ है, उसमें अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद और चीनी साम्राज्यवाद के चलते जो गुट पैदा हो गया है, और जिसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय तिवारी जी ने डिफेंस पर बोलते बोलते एक्स्टर्नल पर बोलना शुरू कर दिया उन्होंने कहा कि आज की स्थिति में अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद एक ऐसी खतरनाक स्थिति ला रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ही नहीं सारी दुनिया के तनाव शैथिल्य को, प्रतिस्पर्धा को, रिलेक्स कर दिया जाये। यूरोप में तनाव पैदा हो, एशिया में तनाव पैदा हो, और उस तनाव को पैदा करके वहां के बड़े बड़े घटनासेठ अपने हथियारों को बेचकर उसके जरिये मुनाफा कमा करके, अपनी पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के लिए इस तरह के प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

आज अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद क्या कर रहा है। अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद नए आजाद मुल्कों में, खास कर वियतनाम में हारने के बाद, कम्प्यूटिंग में चाल न चलने के बाद और ईरान व अफगानिस्तान में फँस जाने के बाद, एक नई निकड़म पर उतर चुका है और उन नई तिकड़मों के राग अलापने के लिए पाकिस्तान भी साथ हो गया है। जो लोग सुपर पावर की बात करते हैं मैं इसी लिए कह रहा हूँ

कि दो सुपर पावर हैं—यह सिद्धान्त गलत है। एक सुपर पावर वह है जो दुनिया की आजादी की लड़ाई में मदद करती है और दूसरी सुपर पावर वह है जो दुनिया की आजादी को खत्म करना चाहती है। इसी पृष्ठ भूमि में आगा शाही साहब के आगमन को लेकर मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—

(ए) अमरीकन-चीनी धुरी से तथा चीन द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों से लैस किए जाने के सम्भावित खतरे के सम्बन्ध में वार्ता हुई थी या नहीं? क्या आपने स्पष्ट रूप से आगा शाही से नहीं कहा कि जब तक आप चीन से हथियार लेते रहेंगे—अरबों डालर के हथियार लिए गए हैं—क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों को सुधारने में सहायक होगा? आप ने यह बात स्पष्ट ढंग से उन को कही है या नहीं?

(बी) पाकिस्तान अणुबम बनाने जा रहा है इस से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों में गिराव आयागा। इस बात पर आपने चर्चा की या नहीं?

(सी) क्या इस बात की चर्चा हुई या नहीं कि पाकिस्तान में ऐसे ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोले गए हैं जहां उन लोगों को, जो अफगानिस्तान से भाग आये हैं, ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उस ट्रेनिंग से उस इलाके में जहां क्रान्तीकारी सरकार कायम करना चाहती है, बाधा पैदा हो रही है। क्या पाकिस्तान उन ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स को बन्द करने जा रहा है या नहीं?

(डी) आप ने इस बात की चर्चा की या नहीं कि डीगोगाशिया हिन्दुस्तान, पाकिस्तान और अफ्रीका के मुल्कों के लिए खतरे का बिन्दु है। इस लिए पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान मिलकर डीगोगाशिया से अमरीका के फौजी अट्टे को हटाने का प्रयास करें?

(ई) शिमला समझौते की दिशा में इस वार्ता से आप किस हद तक आगे गये है या पीछे हटे है?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंहराव . श्रीमान्, पहले जो तीन प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये हैं—उन प्रश्नों के बारे में आगा शाही जी ने साफ इन्कार कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कोई मदद कहीं से नहीं मिल रही है, बल्कि अमरीका से जो मिल रही थी उसको हमने ठकरा दिया है। हम कोई एटम-बम नहीं बना रहे हैं और हम कोई ट्रेनिंग भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। इन तीनों बातों के लिए उन्होंने माफ इन्कार कर दिया।

अब जहां तक डीगोगाशिया का सम्बन्ध है डीगोगाशिया जैसे असम्बन्ध प्रश्न पर वार्ता

कर के मैं अपने आपको असम्बन्ध साबित नहीं करना चाहता था, इस लिए मैंने वह प्रश्न नहीं उठाया और मेरा अनुमान है कि इस वार्ता के परिणाम के तौर पर कुछ बातों में हम आगे बढ़ सके हैं।

डा० फारूक अहमदुल्ला (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमें ख़ुशी है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच दोस्ती और गहरी हो रही है, मगर साथ-साथ एक दुख भी हो रहा है कि 160 साल पहले जम्मू और कश्मीर को अंग्रेजों ने गुलाब सिंह के हाथ 75 लाख रुपये में बेच डाला था, उस बाग को मिटाने के लिए 1931 की 13 जुलाई को लोगों ने खून दिया, उसके बाद 1947 में हम सब लोग आजाद हुए। उस आजादी को कायम रखने के लिए 3 दफा बहुत बड़ी जंगें हुई और खून बहा और आज भी उस आजादी को बचाने के लिए हम लोगों को इकट्ठे सोचना है। एक खास बात तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान आज हैदराबाद को आप से नहीं मांगता है, किसी और जगह को नहीं मांगता है, राजस्थान को नहीं मांगता है जो उसके बार्डर पर है, तो क्या जम्मू-काश्मीर कोई ऐसी कमोडिटी है कि जिस तरह से उस को अंग्रेजों ने बेच डाला था, उसी तरह से आप शिमला एग्रीमेंट के तहत बेच डालेंगे? मुझे यह बतलाइये—क्या शिमला एग्रीमेंट में कोई ऐसा क्लॉज है जो आपने हम को अभी तक बतलाया नहीं है, जिसमें कि जम्मू व काश्मीर पर कोई अफत आ सकती है जहां पर आप कोई उस की टरोटोरी पाकिस्तान के हवाले करें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अभी कुछ ही महीने हुए, मैं विलायत गया था और वहां बी० बी० सी० पर एक धटे का प्रोग्राम दिया गया था इस्लामिक बम के उपर और उन्होंने हर एक चीज दिखलाई थी। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का टेलीविजन टिपार्टमेंट उस फिल्म को खरीदे और यहां के लोगों को, नहा तो हम एवान के सैम्बरों को दिखाये कि क्या पाकिस्तान भी बम बना रहा है या नहीं बना रहा है?

तीसरी चीज जो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अफगानिस्तान एक बहुत मुश्किल दौर से गुजर रहा है और वहां के लोग रोज व रोज मारे जा रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान, जो दुनिया की आजादी के लिए लड़ता रहा है, वह आज क्यों चुप है? अगर हिन्दुस्तान के वह गांधी जिन्दा रखना है, वह जवाहर लाल नेहरू जिन्दा रखना है, तो जवाहर लाल नेहरू की पार्टी से मैं कहता हूँ कि वह इस में पीछे न रहे क्योंकि अफगानिस्तान के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहां पर सिर्फ रूस की गलती नहीं है, अमेरिका का भी डर है मगर मैं हुकूमत से से हाथ

[डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला]

जोड़कर अपील करता हूँ कि मरीब मां-बहनों के मुहाग लुट रहे हैं और बच्चे मारे जा रहे हैं, उन के लिए कुछ कीजिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप बातें कर रहे हैं अगर अभी पाकिस्तान के दिल में काश्मीर की एक छाप लगी हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि जबकि अमृतसर के रास्ते खुले हुए हैं, वे लोग काश्मीर में जो उन के रास्ते हैं, उन को नहीं खोल रहे हैं और वहां से जो काश्मीरी बहन-भाई आना चाहते हैं अपने रिस्तेदारों से मिलने के लिए, उन को आने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती और उन पर रोक लगाई जाती है। मैं आपसे मुझवाना अपील करता हूँ कि ये जो भी खदशात हैं, खासकर काश्मीर और अफगानिस्तान के, अगर उन को दूर कर सकें, तो मैं आप का बहुत ही शुक्रगुजार हूंगा।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : There are no questions. ग्राम तौर पर मोजिज मॅम्बर ने जो अपने ख्यालात का इजहार किया है, उन से हम कोई इख्तिलाफ नहीं करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि यह कोई मोका-महल नहीं है उस पर चर्चा करने का। पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर का कोई हिस्सा दे दिया जाये, या उसके हवाले कर दिया जाये शिमला एग्रीमेंट की तहत यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। शिमला एग्रीमेंट अपनी जगह पर है और उस एग्रीमेंट के तहत जम्मू व काश्मीर का ममला तय पायेगा, यह हमारी उस में समझ है।

फिर इस्लामिक बम के बारे में जो मैं आप का सुझाव है, उस को मैंने नोट कर लिया है। अगर उस पर कोई फिल्म आई है, जिससे उसके बारे में हम को बहुत ज्यादा जानकारी हो जाये, तो हम उस जानकारी को हासिल करने की कोशिश करेंगे और उस में हम कोई कसर बाकी नहीं रखेंगे।

अफगानिस्तान के मामले पर तफसील से बहम हो चुकी है और उसके बारे में जवाबत दिए जा चुके हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस कालिग एटेंशन के सिलसिले में उस में फिर से जाना मुनासिब होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं प्रारम्भ में ही यह कह दूँ कि हमारा दल देश के साथ साथ बराबरी इग राय का रहा है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की दोस्ती दिन पर दिन मजबूत और पक्की होती जाये। (स्वयंघान).... अब इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए वैसे तो अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान ने इन्कार कर दिया है कि कहीं से उसे हथियार मिल रहे हैं।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : : हमारी बातों में यह झुझा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आपसे उन्होंने इन्कार किया है और कहा है कि पाकिस्तान को न चीन से हथियार मिल रहे हैं, न अमरीका से मिल रहे हैं और न कहो और मे, मिल रहे हैं। लेकिन हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वास्तविकता क्या है? इस से भी यह बात साबित होती है कि पाकिस्तान का फौजी बजट 6.5 प्रतिशत है जबकि हमारा फौजी बजट 3 प्रतिशत है। यह आपने लिखा है। एक छोटा सा मुल्क बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फौजी तैयारी करे तो उसका कुछ-कुछ मतलब है, भले ही वह आपसे न कहे:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Our External Affairs Minister did not discuss the budget proposals of Pakistan. He never discussed it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस का मतलब जरूर है क्योंकि यह हथियारों से सम्बन्ध रखता है और उन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल वे अपनी जमता को दबाने में करेंगे, जमवादी आन्दोलनों को दबाने में करेंगे और अभी वे उन हथियारों का 'इस्तेमाल तथाकथित गुरिल्लाओं के जरिये से अफगानिस्तान की आजादी की तहस-नहस और बर्बाद करने में कर रहे हैं जिसके पीछे उन्हें अमेरिका और चीन की मदद हासिल है।

श्री मलिक एम. एम० ए० खां (एटा) : क्या अफगानिस्तान आजाद है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your questions to the Minister. They will try to divert your attention.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां जनता की हुकुमत है, वहां साम्राज्यवादी दलालों की दाल नहीं गल रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can put only one question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह उन्होंने कहा है, मैंने नहीं कहा है। उसके जरिये जो वे अफगानिस्तान में कर रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान से जो कुछ धूम पैठिये अफगानिस्तान में जा कर वहां की स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं, इस के बारे में भी आपकी उन से बात चीत हुई है या नहीं? यदि हुई है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला?

मान्यवर, शिमला एग्रीमेंट, शिमला समझौते की भी वे बात करते हैं और उसे मानते हैं। हम भी उसे और मजबूत करना चाहते हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस लिए आये हैं कि हमें इस पर बात करनी है। अगर ऐसी बात थी तो उन्होंने आजाद कश्मीर में चीन को कराकोरम हाइवे क्यों बनाने दिया? आजाद कश्मीर हमारा हिस्सा है, वे इस आजाद कश्मीर कहते हैं, आपने ठीक किया है कि आपने उस पर अपना दावा नहीं छोड़ा है। पाकिस्तान वाले कहते हैं कि यह आजाद कश्मीर है। वहां पर चीन ने सड़क बनाई है। इसके सिलसिले में बात हुई है या नहीं? क्योंकि इस सड़क को बनाना शिमला समझौते के बिलकुल खिलाफ है। जब तक मामला तय नहीं हो जाता है जगह जगह अनाप शनाप वे बोलते रहते हैं जो कि गलत है और जिसका ज़िन्ना आपने भी किया है। लेकिन कराकोरम फौजी सड़क के बारे में आपकी बातचीत हुई है या नहीं और अगर हुई है तो आपको उसके बारे में क्या उत्तर मिला है?

आप जानते ही है कि अरब सागर में अमरीकी आणविक म्रड्डा बैठा हुआ है जिस का समर्थन पाकिस्तान भी कर रहा है। एक नया मौनक गुट बन रहा है। ऐसा करके पूरे दक्षिण एशिया और गल्फ के देशों पर खतरा पैदा किया आ रहा है। इससे पाकिस्तान को भी खतरा है, वहां की जनता को भी खतरा है, हमें भी खतरा है, पूरी इस क्षेत्र की जनता को खतरा है। क्या इसके बारे में भी कुछ बातचीत हुई है और हुई है तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है?

आगा शाही ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे अखबारों ने गलत बात छपी है और वह अखबार शलों पर भी बरसें है। अखबार वालों ने गलत बातों का पर्दाफाश करने की कोशिश की अपने समाचारों के ज़रिए तो वे नाराज हो गए और उन पर बरस पड़े। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सचमुच में अखबार वालों ने गलत बात छपी थी और क्या इसके सिलसिले में भी आपकी कुछ बातचीत हुई थी या यह बात उन्होंने बाद में कहीं जब आपकी बात चीत समाप्त हो चुकी थी? कुछ तो बातचीत हुई होगी कि अखबारों में जो बातें छप रही हैं वे गलत हैं या सही हैं?

श्री श्री० बी० नरसिंह राव : अभी मैंने कहा है कि जो हमारी वार्ता अफगानिस्तान के सिल-

सिले में हुई उस में इस बात का उल्लेख अवश्य आया कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से क्या किया जा रहा था और उसके परिणामस्वरूप इस के कहने के अनुसार रूसी फौजें अफगानिस्तान के भीतर आई, उस सिलसिले में स्थिति क्या है। इस के बारे में हम ने उनको राय मांगी और उन से कहा कि आप बतायें कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है? उन्होंने साफ इंकार कर दिया कि हमारी तरफ से ऐसी कोई एक्टीविटीज वहां नहीं हुई हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि कोई भी आकर देख सकता है कि वहां क्या हो रहा था और क्या हो रहा है। यह उनका जवाब कोई नया नहीं है यह जवाब वे पहले से देते आ रहे हैं। यह अलग बात है कि उस जवाब पर हम क्या मोर्चे और क्या न सोचें। इस से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं। उन्होंने वही जवाब दोहराया जो वे पहले से देते आ रहे हैं इस मामले में।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उन्होंने अनाप-शनाप कुछ कहा उसके बारे में हम बहुत ज्यादा उन पर सवाल करते तो शायद हम भी अनापशनाप कुछ कहने के दोष में पकड़ जाते, इस लिए हमने अपनी रेलवेस को नहीं छोड़ा और यह अच्छा ही हुआ मेरी राय में।

हिन्द महासागर की जो वान उठाई गई है इसका मैं इससे पहले भी उत्तर दे चुका हू। हिन्द महासागर का हमारी वार्ता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और ऐसी कोई असम्बद्ध बातों को वहां लाना ठीक भी नहीं था। हिन्द महासागर के बारे में काफी कार्रवाही हम करने वाले हैं, और लोग करने वाले हैं, लिटोरल स्टेट्स करने वाली है। तब पता चलेगा कि पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ आता है या नहीं आता है। उसके लिए और समय होगा। इसलिए इस भन्दर्भ में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता और हमारी कोई वार्ता उस पर नहीं हुई।

प्रेस के मामले में अभी मैंने कहा है कि उन्होंने हमारे अखबारों के बारे में बात कही लेकिन उसके बाद फिर हमारी उन से कोई बात नहीं हुई क्योंकि इस के बाद सोचे हम उनको हवाई जहाज पर ले जाकर बिठा कर आ गये। उस पर माननीय सदस्य अपनी राय बना लें कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था, अखबारों ने क्या रिपोर्ट किया था, उनका

[श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव]

एतराज अरुबारों की रिपोर्ट पर था या खली सुखियों पर था, हैडलाइज पर था। यह तो अपनी अपनी राय है और इस के बारे में ये इस वक्त रायजनी करना उचित नहीं समझता।

काश्मीर के सिलसिले में अनापशनाप वाली बात जो आपने कही है हम फिर से इसी को दोहराते हैं और कराकोरम के बारे में पूछते तो शायद हमारी तरफ से भी कोई अनापशनाप बात हो जाती। यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. P. M. Sayeed. Not here. He told me that he would not be here. Mr. Arjun Sethi. Please be short.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, I fully appreciate the continued efforts made bilaterally by our Government to improve the relationship between India and Pakistan.

But, Sir, if you examine this effort made by our Government during these years, you will find that no reciprocity has been shown by the Pakistan Government.

13.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I must say that during all these years, we have been relying very much on Pakistan Government. It is mentioned in the Statement made by the hon. Minister. He has also stated while replying to a question that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Shri Agha Shahi, has totally denied that they are preparing or are making bombs.

In this context, I would like to take the time of the House to point out only a few lines about what has been mentioned by an American Congressman who toured both India as well as Pakistan as the leader of the American Delegation. He is Mr. Lister Wolf. He has mentioned in his statement. It appeared in the press also. He said that

there was not a shadow of doubt that Pakistan is making or is going in for an atom bomb. Not only that. He further added that Pakistan is almost going in for a factory for producing atomic weapons. That has been reported in the paper. It has been told to the press not by anybody but by a Senior Congressman from the America, Mr. Lister Wolf.

Sir, in this context I would like to say that our government has left no stone unturned to solve the problems confronting these two countries bilaterally and in a peaceful manner but what we have seen and what has been said by the hon'ble Minister in his statement the Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi has repeatedly stressed the problem of Kashmir as well as our defence preparedness. I would like to know whether this is the spirit of the Simla Agreement to talk of our defence preparedness while ignoring their own preparedness to defend their country. Similarly, I would like to know whether the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has attempted to speak on behalf of the small nations and their anxiety about our defence preparedness. If so, what is the reaction of the hon'ble Minister?

Sir, it is also mentioned that they discussed the problem of exchange of prisoners between the two countries. May I know what specific steps or specific time they have fixed in order to solve this problem at an early date? The hon'ble Minister has also referred to the Afghan issue and Mr. Agha Shahi has spoken as a leader of the Islamic countries or conference that unless these countries are willing for a bilateral discussion with Afghanistan nothing can be possible. May I know whether this talk of Mr. Agha Shahi is in consonance with the spirit of bilateralism?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have very clearly stated on which points there was some progress bilaterally. So, in the light of what I have said it is not correct to say that there was no reciprocity whatsoever from the Pakistan side. I submit that there was

and that is why I have struck a hopeful note in so far as some bilateral matters are concerned but it remains to be seen how quickly, and to what extent we put these decisions into action.

Then, Sir, I have reported only about the talks which took place between Mr. Agha Shahi and myself and Mr. Agha Shahi and our Prime Minister. I had no occasion to bring in what a third person said—whether it is a Congressman from America or leader from Timbuktu. It is difficult to bring in matters like that. Therefore, I have confined my attention to the talks that took place. So, I cannot say anything and comment on anything said elsewhere as the hon'ble Member has said. I only said what Mr. Agha Shahi told me. That is what I have reported. I have not gone into the whole question of what we have to think about what he said to us. That is entirely a different matter, Sir. Then, about the Simla spirit, I feel that whatever is possible to be decided amicably, to be settled amicably, comes under that Simla spirit, because, Simla agreement is not specific only, but it is also general—about the spirit which is mentioned in the Agreement, according to which, the relations between the two countries have to be normalised. This is of a very general nature. And if on one or two issues we cannot see eye to eye, we cannot say that the Simla agreement has broken down on those issues. We shall have to talk again and again; that is the real spirit of the Simla agreement. About my views on Mr. Agha Shahi's comment, regarding a big country like India I did not really consider it necessary to question him on the point because we cannot do anything in respect of those fears. If India is big, it is not possible for India to oblige anybody by becoming small. That is something which nobody can help and therefore we have to take it as a part of life.

About the exchange of prisoners, as I have mentioned in my answer to a

question only yesterday, which did not come up for oral answer, but which is contained in the Written Answers given, an AIDE MEMOIRE was presented to us just a couple of days before Mr. Agha Shahi's visit, in which certain numbers 240 or 250 or 300 were given to us. I don't remember the exact figure. We are examining this. In return for these prisoners, an offer was made that we should exchange some prisoners, 150 or 160, who are detained in our jails here. This is a matter which will be looked into. There is no need for us to take long over this. I think it will be sorted out as quickly as possible.

Regarding Afghanistan, as I have already said, we expressed our opinion. We tried to understand each other's opinion and that is where the matter rests.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

श्री प्रमल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाल ही में उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का दौरा कर के आया हूँ। अनेक समस्याएँ वहाँ इस लिए उत्पन्न हुई हैं कि वह इलाका सीमा से लगा हुआ है।

13.53 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

वहाँ जा कर मुझे लगा कि शायद हम उस सीमान्त को भूल गये हैं—वह हमारा विस्मृत सीमांत हो गया है। इस सदन में, और इस सदन के बाहर, हम उस क्षेत्र में विदेशी हाथ होने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन उस क्षेत्र को हम किस तरह से विदेशी हस्तक्षेप और विदेशी प्रभाव से सुरक्षित करें, इसके बारे में जितनी गहराई से सोचा जाना चाहिए, हमने नहीं सोचा।

समस्या का एक पहलू आन्तरिक है, मैं उसकी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन चीन, बर्मा और बंगलादेश से लगा हुआ, सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण, पूर्वांचल आज हमारे लिए एक विस्फोट का कारण बन रहा है। मैं उस पुरानी भूल में नहीं जाना चाहता जब

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हम ने तिब्बत को चीन का भाग स्वीकार कर लिया। चीन के साथ हम अपने सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। उसके साथ यह भी प्रयत्न होना चाहिए कि तिब्बत की खोई हुई स्वायत्तता तिब्बत की वापस मिल जाये।

आज बंगला देश और बर्मा में ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ के बारे में समाचार मिलते हैं कि हमारे कुछ लोगों को वहाँ सैनिक भिजा दो जा रही है। ये क्षेत्र ऐसे हो सकते हैं कि जहाँ उन सरकारों का भी वश न चलता हो। लेकिन यदि हम इन देशों के साथ अपने मैत्री-सम्बन्ध बढ़ाएँ तो ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा सकता है कि वहाँ से मिलने वाला सहायता बन्द हो जाय और अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो भारत जैसे मित्र देश की मदद ले कर वह अपने देशों में जो भारत-विरोधी कार्य-वाहियों के अड्डे बन गए हैं, उन अड्डों को साफ करने में आगे बढ़ें। मैं नहीं जानता बर्मा में कुछ दिनों बाद स्थिति क्या होगी। यदि बर्मा गुट-निरपेक्षता के रास्ते से उभरना शुरू करे और बर्मा में ऐसे तत्व जो पकड़ते हैं जो विदेशों द्वारा न केवल प्रभावित हैं, किन्तु नियंत्रित हैं, तो हमारे लिए उस क्षेत्र में कठिनाई बढ़ेगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में जब पूर्वांचल की चर्चा हो रही है तो चलते चलते मैं एक बात कह दूँ कि कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए सेना का अधिकाधिक उपयोग करने की प्रवृत्ति को हमें दबाना चाहिए। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखना पुलिस का काम है। सेना देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए है। सेना शत्रु का सामना करने के लिए है और उस का सफाया करने के लिए है। आज हम प्लेन मार्च के लिए सेना को बुलाते हैं। आज उस का एकदम असर होता है मगर कल वह असर उस से कम होगा, परसों और भी कम होगा। हम इस तलवार की धार को भौंभरा करने की गलती न करें। सेना सड़कों पर मार्च करने के लिए नहीं है। पुलिस अपना काम करे, सेना अपना काम करे। मैं जानता हूँ कि अनिवार्य परिस्थिति में फौजले लिए जाते हैं लेकिन हमें इस बात का अधिकाधिक ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि यह बात केवल पूर्वांचल पर लागू नहीं होती, सारे देश पर लागू होती है।

जब हम रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों पर विचार करते हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि हम यह प्रश्न पूछें कि आठवें दशक में हमारी रक्षा की आवश्यकताएं क्या होंगी? आवश्यकताओं को हमें उन की समग्रता में देखना होगा। हमें इस बात का भी विचार करना होगा कि हमारे सामने खतरे क्या हैं, घंट परसेप्शन क्या है? मैं नाद-विवाद में कल उपस्थित नहीं था लेकिन जो मैंने कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है उससे मुझे लगता है कि हम समस्याओं को टुकड़ों में देख रहे हैं। देश की लोक सभा रक्षा मामलों सम्बन्धी तारी बहस को इन मुद्दों पर केन्द्रित कर दे

कि हम ऐटम बम बनाएं या न बनाएं, जगुबार खरीदें या न खरीदें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मेरा निवेदन है ये छोटे प्रश्न हैं, इन पर फौजले करिए। मेम्बर राय प्रकट करें। (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री अगर कहें कि ये बड़े प्रश्न हैं तो मैं मान लूंगा। (व्यवधान) . . . ये प्रश्न अपनी जगह पर महत्वपूर्ण होते हुए भी सारे रक्षा के सवाल पर विचार करते समय ऐसे नहीं हैं कि ये प्रश्न सदन पर और बहस पर हावी हो जाये।

14.00 hrs.

डा० कर्ण सिंह (ऊधमपुर) : उल्लेख होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उल्लेख आवश्यक है। डाक्टर साहब प्रवृत्ति उल्लेख करेंगे, मैं जानता हूँ। मैं भी एटम बम का काफी उल्लेख किया करता था। मैं कल सदन में था नहीं, गाडगिल साहब ने कह दिया कि वाजपेयी देशाभिमान और एटमबम की बात करने थे, अब एटम बम की बात नहीं करते तो देशाभिमान कहाँ गया? क्या देशाभिमान एटम बम के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है?

प्रधानमंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : घाघ ही जोड़ते थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देशाभिमान के साथ नहीं जोड़ते थे। मगर हम जो पहले करते थे क्या वही अब आपने करने का फैसला कर लिया है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर पाकिस्तान एटम बम का निर्माण करता है तो इस धु-धुण्ड में नई परिस्थिति पैदा होगी, उस पर हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ कि जो इस मामले में सारे दरवाजे खुले रखने के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन सारी बहस को इस मुद्दे पर केन्द्रित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान एटम बम बना रहा है इसलिए हम भी एटम बम बनायें। चीन ने एटम बम बनाया लेकिन हमने एटम बम का निर्माण नहीं किया और एटम बम से सुखजित चीन से उत्पन्न संकट का हम सामना करते रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान एटम बम बनायेगा तो हम भी बनायेंगे फिर वह भी तय करना पड़ेगा कि पहले एटम बम कौन चलायेगा? हम तो नहीं चला सकते। चीन भी कह रहा है कि वह पहल नहीं करेगा। अगर हम पहले एटम बम नहीं चलायेंगे तो निर्णय करना होगा कि पाकिस्तान के एटम बम के प्रहार के बावजूद एटम बम चलायें, तो एक सेक्रेट स्ट्राइक कैंपेसिटी का हमें विकास करना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ इन सारे सवालों पर बहस हो, पूरी तस्वीर सामने रखी जाए। मैं उसमें और जाना नहीं चाहता। पाकिस्तान का उल्लेख हुआ है बहस में। सबसे पहले कि पाकिस्तान का खतरा क्या उसके इरादे के कारण

इसका उसकी क्षमता के कारण है ? पुराने अनुभव अच्छे नहीं हैं। पाकिस्तान की मिलने वाले हथियार भारत के विकसित काम में लाए गए हैं। लेकिन अफगानिस्तान में रूस के सैनिक हस्तक्षेप से इस भूखण्ड की स्थिति में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन हुआ है और हमें पाकिस्तान के पार बोझा देखना पड़ेगा। अफगानिस्तान, ईरान और पाकिस्तान—यह तीनों उथल-पुथल से ग्रस्त हैं। इस उथल-पुथल पीछे अगर बड़ी शक्तियां न होती तो शायद हमारे लिए यह उतनी चिन्ता का कारण नहीं था। लेकिन बड़ी शक्तियां अपने प्रभाव-क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए सक्रिय हैं। चीन भी महा-शक्ति होने के लिए दरवाजे खटखटा रहा है। लेकिन हम इस बात को न भूलें कि अपने बल पर हम भी एक शक्ति हैं इस क्षेत्र में और आत्म-विश्वास के आधार पर रक्षा और विदेश नीति की समन्वय करत हुए आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न करें।

इस बहम में यह चर्चा को गई है कि हमें नौशक्ति की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम पनडुब्बियां प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन प्राप्त करने से पहले ही देश में गहस शुरु हो गई। आज ही जागृकार के बारे में ब्रिटेन की प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ कहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पुरानी सरकार जो फैसला करे, मैं नहीं कहता उन्हें बदलने का वर्तमान सरकार को अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन इन मामलों में एक कण्टिन्यूटी की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : देश के हित में हो तभी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर राष्ट्रीय हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया, इस देश के लोगों ने ऐसी सरकार चुन दी जो राष्ट्रीय हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती थी, उस सरकार को चलाने वाले कुछ प्रमुख लोग ऐसे थे

श्री सलिक एम० एम० ए० खा : आज के अखीर में उस सरकार को चलाने वाले का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ें, जिसमें हाई करीड के असम को एक नेशन कहा है, तो ऐसे सरकार चलाने वालों को

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . श्री नरसिंह राव जो यहां बैठे हुई हैं, ग्रान्ध में ग्रान्ध को राष्ट्र कहा जाता है। तेलंगू में प्रदेश के लिए राष्ट्र शब्द है।

श्री पी० बी० वरसिंह राव : इसमें क्या है। यहां तो महाराष्ट्र भी है। ... (अवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शब्दों पर लड़ाई मत करिए। सभापति जी, आपको मुझे समय ज्यादा देना होगा। मैं टोका-टाकी करना पसन्द करता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत गम्भीर बात कही है, अगर उनका यह आरोप है कि जो पिछली सरकार की ...

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं बिल्कुल आरोप नहीं लगा रही हूं।

.. (अवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, हमको तो बोलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री को भी बोलने से रोक रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि हम जब नीसिना की बात करते हैं, तो हमारा कान्स्टेड क्या ब्ल्यू-वाटर-नेवी का है या हमें ऐसी नेवी चाहिए जो हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा कर सके, हमारे तटीय व्यापारिक दक्षि को सुरक्षित रख सके। हिन्द महासागर तो बड़ी शक्तियों का अखाड़ा रहने वाला है। हम उसे शान्ति का सागर बनाने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। उन प्रयत्नों में हमें तेजी लानी होगी, लेकिन हमें वस्तुस्थिति को समझना पड़ेगा। इस क्षेत्र को बड़ी शक्तियों का दंगल बनाने से कैसे रोकना है, इसकी ओर देखना चाहिए। जब हम अफगानिस्तान की बात करते हैं, अफगानिस्तान के बारे में चिन्ता प्रकट करते हैं और सरकार की नीति की आलोचना करते हैं, तो इसके भूल में भी यही भावना है कि अगर एक बड़ी शक्ति इस भू-खण्ड में विस्तारवाद का परिचय देगी तो और शक्तियों को परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाने का मौका मिलेगा। हमें इस भूखण्ड को बड़ी शक्तियों के प्रभाव से मुक्त रखना है। इसलिए जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, विदेश नीति और रक्षा की नीति का मेल आवश्यक है। यह भी जरूरी है कि हम देखें कि रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट के बारे में डिफेंस सर्विसेज में जो काम हो रहा है, वह ठीक है या नहीं।

सभापति जी, मेरा समय सीमित है।

सभापति महोदय . आपके लिए बहुत थोड़ा समय था, लेकिन 15-20 मिनट तो अभी हो गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : थोड़ा सा आप और उदार हो जाइए।

सभापति महोदय : आप को जो भी कहना है, आप थोड़े से शब्दों में भी कह सकते हैं, इस बात की मुझको जानकारी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर टोका टाकी न होती तो मैंने अभी तक खत्म कर दिया होता।

सभापति जी, दिल्ली से प्रकाशित यह मेरे पास एक भूखण्ड है। दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में एक रिट-पेटीशन पेश की गई थी, करने वाले शायद हमारे कोई एक्सपर्ट है। पत्र ने लिखा है :—

"He listed many instances of corruption in the Directorate of

[श्री भटल बिहारो बाजपेयी]

Aeronautics. The court however ruled that it was not competent to go into the charges and neither did it have the required expertise."

कॉर्ट का फैसला ठीक है। लेकिन अगर डिफेंस और रिसर्च में काम करने वाले हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को लगता है कि उन्हें अनुसंधान करने से रोका जा रहा है, तो यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है अभी तक हमें एण्टी-टैंक-मिसाइल नहीं बना सके हैं, क्यों नहीं बना सके हैं, इसकी चर्चा 1960 से चल रही है, बीच में दावा किया गया था कि मिसाइल बन गया, लेकिन पता लगा कि नहीं बना है। हम हवाई जहाज खरीदना चाहते हैं, लड़ाकू हवाई जहाज खरीदना चाहते हैं, कौन से जहाज खरीदे—इस पर बहस हो रही है। लेकिन हम अपने देश में इस तरह के जहाज क्यों नहीं बना सकते, अब तक क्यों नहीं बना पाये? रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट विंग में जिस तरह से काम होना चाहिए, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उस तरह काम नहीं हो रहा है? कहीं हमारे तरुण वैज्ञानिक निराश तो नहीं हो रहे हैं? कहीं ऐसे अफसर तो नहीं बैठे हैं जो विदेशों से सामान खरीदना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि बड़े पैमाने पर रक्षा सामग्री खरीदने में उन के निहित स्वार्थ रहते हैं? इन सब बातों की जांच होनी जरूरी है।

अभी हम टैंक खरीदने जा रहे हैं। विजयंत टैंक जब हम ने बनाया था, उस की बहुत प्रशंसा हुई थी, उस से हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं, अगर नहीं बढ़े हैं तो क्यों आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं? फौज पर रुपया खर्च करने में यह सदन कभी कोताही नहीं करेगा, लेकिन फौज की शक्ति संख्या में नहीं है, उस की प्रभावशालिता में है और उस की वह प्रभावशालिता बढ़नी चाहिये—जमीन पर, आसमान में और समुद्र में। इस पर विचार करते हुए हम यह भी सोचें कि खतरा कहां से है और खतरे का किस तरह से सामना किया जा सकता है।

मगर मुझे अफसोस है, सभापति महोदय, एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूंगा। वाद-विवाद हो रहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में बैठी हुई हैं, उन को बैठना पड़ रहा है, अगर कोई रक्षा मंत्री होता तो शायद वह अपना समय कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण कामों में लगा सकती थीं। 6 महीने हो गये इस देश का कोई रक्षा मंत्री नहीं है... मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि कांग्रेस (आई) के पास कोई ऐसा सदस्य नहीं है, जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बन सके। मगर अभी तक रक्षा मंत्री नहीं है, पूरा समय दे कर काम करने वाला रक्षा मंत्री नहीं है।

मुझ से एक गलती हो गई थी—नरसिंह राव जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इस लिए मैं उम का स्पष्टीकरण कर दूँ। मैं चुनाव सभा में भाषण देने के लिए

उदयपुर गया था। वहां पर मैंने यही मुद्दा उठाया था—मैंने कहा था कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहें तो सुखाड़िया जी को रक्षा मंत्री बना सकती हैं। किसी समाचार समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी कि बाजपेयी ने कहा है कि नरसिंह राव को हटा देना चाहिए और सुखाड़िया जी को विदेश मंत्री बना देना चाहिए। मैंने उस का खण्डन किया तो किसी ने छापा नहीं। विदेश मंत्री जी जरूर मुझ से नाराज होंगे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि देश के पास पूरा समय दे कर काम करने वाला रक्षा मंत्री होना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ऊपर से देख भाल करें... (व्यवधान)... वे तो सारे मंत्रालयों की देख-रेख कर रही हैं। मगर यह पार्टि-टाइम काम नहीं है और देश की रक्षा की समस्याओं को पार्टि-टाइम आधार पर हल नहीं किया जा सकता है।

14.v3 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. LAUNCHING OF SLV-3

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Prime Minister wants to make a statement.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I want to share some good news with you and the hon. Members.

I have pleasure in informing the House that the first successful launch of the Indian Satellite Launch Vehicle SLV-3 took place this morning at 8.03.45 hours from Sriharikota Range. The Launch Vehicle placed a 35 kg. India Satellite Rohini RS-I in orbit around the earth. The Satellite will orbit the earth approximately once every 90 minutes. SHAR will see two orbits for the first time tonight. Thereafter every twelve hours two more such orbits will be seen over SHAR in regular periodicity.

The four-stage all solid-propellant vehicle has been developed in India by Indian scientists and Engineers. The total development cost of the SLV-3 Vehicle is about Rs. 20 crores and the present experimental launch has cost about Rs. 1 crore. The Rohini satellite in orbit is intended mainly to measure the performance parameters of the Vehicle and is being tracked by our National Tracking network. Initial indications are

that the Vehicle and Satellite function satisfactorily.

The collection of tracking data and the analysis are continuing.

This is a notable achievement for India and for Indian Science. I am sure the House will join me in congratulating our scientists and technicians of the Department of Space. The nation is proud of them and wishes them further successes. (Interruptions)

वाजपेयी जी ने सायंस की बात कही थी, इस लिये मैंने उचित समझा कि इसके बारे में इसी समय कह दूँ।

14.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

“श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों पर, जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हमारा मंत्रालय है, मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है और उस के लिए मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। निःसंदेह इन अनुदान का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आपको ज्ञात है कि हमारे वीर सैनिकों ने, हमारी सेना ने हमारे देश में जो ज्वलंत कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं, उन में हम लोग निःसंदेह परिचित हैं चाहे वह पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई रही हो, चाहे सरगोधा में हवाई-भट्टे को उड़ाने की बात रही हो, चाहे अमेरिका से भेजे गए पैटन टैंकों को ध्वस्त करने की बात रही हो और चाहे बंगला देश की आजादी की लड़ाई रही हो, उन्होंने हमारे देश का जो मस्तक ऊंचा किया है, उस के लिए हम उन वीर सैनिकों के आभारी हैं और उन को कोटिशः धन्यवाद देते हैं। आज भी हमारे वे वीर सैनिक, जब शान्ति का समय है, तो भी चाहे हिमालय की ऊंची बर्फीली चोटियां हैं, चाहे समुद्र की गहरी तल हो, चाहे रेगिस्तान की उबलती हुई बालू हो और चाहे गणन का विशाल आंचल हो, आज भी अपने देश की आजादी के लिए वे सतर्क रहते हैं सावधान रहते हैं और हमेशा चिन्तित रहते हैं, और उस जन्मभूमि की रक्षा के लिए जिस जन्मभूमि के लिए हमारे यहां के ऋषियों ने यह कहा है :

“जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी”

हमारी जन्मभूमि स्वर्ग से भी बढ़ कर है और उस की रक्षा के लिए वे हमेशा तत्पर रहते हैं। ऐसे हमारे सैनिकों का बल बढ़ाने के लिए, उन की शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिये उन का आत्मबल बढ़ाने के लिए, यह

जरूरी हो जाता है कि आज के युग को देखते हुए, हमारे पड़ोस में जो मुल्क हैं, हमारे जो नजदीक के मुल्क हैं उन में जिस तरह की गतिविधियां हो रही हैं, उन सबको देखते हुए, यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम अपने सैनिकों के हाथों में आधुनिकतम से आधुनिकतम अस्त्र दें, आधुनिक से आधुनिक साधन हम उन को मुहैया करें ताकि उन की शक्ति बढ़े, उन का आत्मविश्वास बढ़े। आज मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं होता है, वाजपेयी जी पता नहीं किस वजह से कहते हैं कि आज कोई एटम बम या परमाणु बम बनाने का कोई महत्व नहीं है। मैं कहती हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम अपनी अणु शक्ति और परमाणु शक्ति को बढ़ायें। इसलिए नहीं कि हम दूसरों पर हमला करने जा रहे हैं बल्कि अपनी आत्म-रक्षा के लिए, हमारे पड़ोसी देश जो हथियार अमेरिका से मांग रहे हैं और अपनी शक्ति बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं अगर हमें अपने देश की आजादी को कायम रखना है हमें अपने देश को मजबूत बनाना है, तो हमें अणु शक्ति और परमाणु शक्ति का उपयोग करना होगा। हमें रचनात्मक कार्यों में भी इन का उपयोग करना होगा। आज हमारे देश की आजादी के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम परमाणु बम बनाएं, हम परमाणु शक्ति को बढ़ायें। वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि हम अपने वैज्ञानिकों की उपेक्षा करते हैं। वाजपेयी जी मुझे माफ़ कर दें कि इन की उपेक्षा तो आ की जनता सरकार के जमाने में हुई। हम ने तो उन को प्रागे बढ़ाया है। उस की मिसाल आप के सामने मुझ से पहले बोल कर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो सदन को एस० एल० वी०-3 और रोहिणी नामक सेटलाइट की सफलता के बारे में कीर्तिमान को आपके सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। हम अपने उन वैज्ञानिकों के आभारी हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आपके समक्ष कल हमारे संसद सदस्य माननीय गाडगिल जी ने एक बात बताई थी कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अणु बम न बनाने के लिए कुछ घोषणा की थी। वह किस डर से की थी और किस दबाव की वजह से की थी, मैं नहीं कह सकती-मगर मुझे उस पर कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वे कब क्या बोल जायें, कहा नहीं जा सकता यह मैं जानती हूँ। हमारे वाजपेयी जी बैठे हुए हैं और उन को पता है कि एक बार महिलाओं के खिलाफ वे क्या क्या बोल गये और फिर माफी मांगते फिरे थे। जब उन्होंने यह घोषणा की तो मैं यह बात नहीं कहती पर आम जनता में तरह तरह की बातें कही जाती थीं। कुछ लोग कहते थे कि यह उन का तकाजा है और कुछ कहते थे कि यह खानपान की बात है, जिस से बुद्धि-विवेक काम नहीं करता। मैं नहीं जानती कि उन का खानपान क्या है। मुझे आयुर्वेद की जानकारी है, मैंने उसे पढ़ा है। हमारे आयुर्वेद में तीन तरह के खान-पान हैं—एक सात्विक, दूसरा राजसी और तीसरा तामसिक। तामसिक भोजन में कुछ ऐसे पदार्थ होते हैं जो कि शरीर के लिए तो उपयोगी हो सकते हैं लेकिन बुद्धि और विवेक के लिए उपयोगी नहीं होते हैं। उन्होंने जो यह बात कही है कि हमें अणु बम नहीं बनाना चाहिए। वह मुझे भी नहीं जमी और हमारे सदन के लोगो को भी नहीं जमी है। हमें अणु शक्ति और परमाणु शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा। इस को बढ़ाने के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों पर भी इस के बारे में दृष्टि रखें।

[भीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी]

बाजपेयी जी आप भूले नहीं होंगे जब हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क के एक बड़े जिम्मेदार नेता यह स्वाब देखा करते थे कि हम सुबह का नाश्ता अपने यहां करेंगे और दोपहर का भोजन हमारे देश की राजधानी साल किले में करेंगे। ऐसे नेताओं के स्वाबों को चकनाचूर और नेस्त-नाबूद करने के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी भणु शक्ति को बढ़ायें।

सभापति महोदय, जहां मैं यह कहती हूं कि हम अपनी भणु और परमाणु शक्ति को बढ़ायें वहां मैं अपने सैनिकों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। मैं सरकार को बहुत बहुत बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि सरकार ने हमारे सैनिकों और अफसरों की पदोन्नतियों के अवसर बढ़ाने की बात स्वीकार कर ली है जिन के बारे में समय-समय पर हमारे सदन में खर्चा हुई है। यह खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने तीनों खांकों की मलाह से मेजर और लेफ्टिनेंट कमाण्डर को उन के जीवन में 60 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति के अवसर और 20 प्रतिशत सेलैक्शन लागू करना मंजूर किया है। सरकार ने यह भी मान लिया है कि लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल और उस के समान पद वालों को 50 प्रतिशत पदोन्नति मिले। ब्रिगेडियर और जो इस के समान पद हैं उन के लिए सरकार विचार कर रही है। मैं अपनी सरकार से आशा करती हूं कि वह उनकी पदोन्नतियों के लिए भी कुछ आगे करेगी और शीघ्र ही वह इन के बारे में भी निर्णय लेगी।

सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने समयबद्ध वेतन क्रम में भी लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल और उस के समान पदों के लिए प्रति मास सौ रुपया बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है। अभी तक वे 18 सौ रुपया पाते थे अब उन को 1900 रुपये मिलेंगे। इसी तरह का प्रावधान सरकार ने पदों को भी बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है जो सराहनीय है। जे० सी० ओ० के लिए भी 40 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की है। दूसरे जो हवलदार और नायक के पद हैं उनके लिये भी बढ़ोतरी की गई है हवलदार और नायक के क्रमशः 45 प्रतिशत और 50 प्रतिशत पद बढ़ा दिये हैं। दूसरे जो अवैतनिक पद हैं उन की भी सरकार ने बढ़ोतरी की है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारी सरकार ने, 30 जन, 1979 से हमारे जवानों का कार्यकाल बढ़ा दिया है। 15 साल को 17 साल कर दिया है या 40 साल की उम्र हो। इस के साथ-साथ जो हमारे तकनीकी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जवान हैं उन की 18 वर्ष की आयु अवधि 20 वर्ष कर दी गयी है या 46 वर्ष तक की आयु कर दी है। निस्सन्देह ये काम सराहनीय हैं।

सभापति महोदय इन सब के बावजूद भी यह कहना अनुचित न होगा कि हमारे जो सैनिक हैं या अफसर हैं उन में कुछ न कुछ असंतोष है। उस का कारण है कि चाहे अच्छे से अच्छा काम करने वाला अफसर हो, अगर उस का ऊपर वाला अफसर किसी कारण से नाराज हो जाता है तो वह उस की कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट को खराब लिख देता है और इस के कारण उस की पदोन्नति नहीं होती। सभापति महोदय, हमारी सेना में काम करने वाले भी इन्सान हैं, फरिस्ते नहीं हैं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि मनुष्य में जो कमजोरी होती है वह बीड़ी बहुत उन में

भी हो सकती है। मैं चाहूंगी कि जो इस तरह से कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब की जाती है, उस की जांच के लिए कोई जरिया होना चाहिए।

ग्राम तौर पर यह सुना जाता है कि जब वह अपनी सफाई में कुछ पेश करता है तो उस चीज को उसी अफसर के पास भेज दिया जाता है जिस ने उस की कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट को खराब किया होता है। यह तो उसी तरह से बात हो गई कि एक शेर के सामने बकरी को भेज दिया जाए और कह दिया जाए कि वही इस का फैसला करे। मैं बड़ी ही नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस के लिए कोई अलग से प्रावधान होना चाहिए। ताकि दोनों की बातों को सुना जा सके और सुन कर के न्याय किया जा सके।

हमारे सैनिक रात दिन देश की रक्षा के लिए कार्यरत रहते हैं। अतः उन को या उन के परिवार के आवास की तथा दूसरी सुविधाएं देना नितान्त आवश्यक है आप ने आवास के लिए जो प्रावधान इस बार किया है उस में सिपाही के लिए जो शादी शुदा है 25 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 35 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है, एन सी ओज जो शादी शुदा हैं उन के लिए पचास प्रतिशत कर दिया है, नायक के लिए अस्सी प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। हवलदार के वास्ते सरकार ने 95 प्रतिशत किया हुआ है। बाकी जे सी ओ के लिए तो सेंट परसेंट है ही। यह जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है इस की बदौलत इन लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी। इस चीज को तीन साल में लागू कर दिया जाएगा, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

सभापति महोदय : आप जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

भीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं इस मदन में प्रथम बार बोल रही हूं। इसलिए मेरे साथ आप थोड़ी नरमी बरतेंगे, ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

हमारे अफसरों की भी कुछ दिक्कतें हैं जिन की ओर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जब वे पीस एरिया में आते हैं और काम करते हैं तो उन के सामने यह समस्या आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है कि उन को बहुत दिनों तक मकान नहीं मिलता है। उन को बैरेक्स में रहना पड़ता है। मकान मिलने में उन को छः-छः महीने और साल-साल भर लग जाता है और वे अपनी फैमिलीज को बुला नहीं पाते हैं। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि कोई भी अफसर किसी स्टेशन पर तीन बरस से ज्यादा समय तक नहीं रह सकता है। साल डेढ़ साल तक अगर जगह उस को रहने की नहीं मिलती है तो इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जब फैमिली बुलाने की बारी आती है तब उस की ट्रांसफर हो जाती है। इस वास्ते आवास की सुविधा उन्हें भी प्रदान की जाए और जल्दी की जाए, इस को देखना बहुत आवश्यक है।

महिला होने के नाते बच्चों की शिक्षा की तरफ मेरा ध्यान जाना स्वाभाविक है। सरकार ने बीस केन्द्रीय विद्यालय जो हायर सेकेंडरी तक हैं खोले हैं। केन्द्रीय हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय खोलने की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत इतने ही विद्यालय अभी तक खुल पाये हैं। रक्षा

मंत्रालय को 121 इस तरह के विद्यालयों की जरूरत है। इसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। केवल 54 विद्यालय ही प्राप्त हो पा रहे हैं। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उन की जो मांग है उसकी पूर्ति शीघ्र ही कर दी जाएगी ताकि हमारे बच्चों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा के ऊपर खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जा सके। जो सैनिक रात-दिन अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर हमारे देश की रक्षा करता है अगर उसको हम निश्चिन्त कर सकें, उस को इस बात का विश्वास और भरोसा दिला सकें कि उस की पत्नी के वास्ते सिर छिपाने के लिए शॉपड़ी मुहैया होगी, उस के बच्चों के लिए उचित शिक्षा-दीक्षा का प्रबन्ध होगा तो निस्सन्देह हमारा सैनिक बहुत ही निश्चिन्त होकर अपनी ड्यूटी अदा कर सकेगा।

आप सहमत होंगे कि एक नारी होने के नाते जो बार विडोज हैं सैनिकों की जो विधवाएँ हैं उन के बारे में भी मैं अपने कुछ विचार रखूँ। बार विडोज के लिये सरकार ने बहुत सी सुविधाएँ दी हैं, यह सही बात है। अगर कोई सैनिक लड़ाई में स्वर्गवास हो जाता है, शहीद हो जाता है तो जब तक उस की सविस् होती है, उस की विधवा को पूरा वेतन दिया जाता है और उस के बाद जो पेंशन बनती है वह दी जाती है। इसी तरह से और भी सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। लेकिन अगर हमारा सैनिक तीस एरिया में काम करते हुए ड्यूटी पर मर जाता है, उस का स्वर्गवास हो जाता है तो उस की पत्नी को जो सहायता दी जाती है वह नगण्य है। अगर मैं गसती नहीं करती हूँ तो ऊँचे से उँचा अपसर भी अगर कोई इस तरह से मर जाता है तो उस की विधवा पत्नी को दो सवा दो सौ रुपये महीने से ज्यादा पेंशन के रूप में नहीं मिलता है। सिपाही के लिये तो 40, 50 से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है, जो कि बहुत कम होता है। आज के समय को देखते हुए मैं चाहूँगी कि उन की जो पेंशन बनती है, उन के मरने के बाद वह उन के परिवार वालों को दी जाये ताकि वह अपना भरण-पोषण कर सकें। इस के साथ ही साथ और जो सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन में से बहुत सी पढी-लिखी बहिन होती हैं, उन की उम्र का प्रतिबन्ध हटा कर उन्हें स्कूलों में या आफिसों में काम दिया जाये। इस के अलावा इन के जो काबिल बच्चे हैं, जो सयाने हो गये हैं, उन को मैडिकल आदि में दिक्कत आ जाये तो उन नियमों को थोड़ा ढीला किया जाये और उन के बच्चों को रक्षा मंत्रालय की सेवाओं में लिया जाये। ऐसी मझे उन से उम्मीद है और मैं आशा भी करती हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधान मंत्री का आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति से सिफारिश कर के कीर्ति-चक्र देने की बात हमारी वह नन्ही कलियों को, जो जनता के शासन काल में इन की नाक के नीचे अराजक तत्वों द्वारा और इस तरह के असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा ममल दी गई, उन को खत्म कर दिया गया, उन के लिये जो आप ने कीर्ति चक्र का प्रावधान किया है, वह बहुत ही सही है। मेरा अभिप्राय निस्सन्देह संजय चौपड़ा और गीता चौपड़ा की ओर है।

विरोधी दल के लोग छोटी-छोटी चीजों को लेकर यहाँ इस तरह का हल्ला मचाते हैं, सभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं उस समय यहाँ होते हैं, उस समय किस तरह की

बातें पेश की जाती हैं, किस प्रणाली तरीके से उन का चित्रण किया जाता है, यही जिम्मेदार सदस्य जो चुनकर आते हैं बड़े जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि इस सदन में भी महिलाएँ बैठी हैं, हम किस तरह से इन चीजों को पेश करते हैं हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। हम खुद समिन्दा हैं, कुछ हमारी बहनें भी यदियासी आसू बहाके उन का साथ देती हैं। आज वह कहते हैं कि सरकार की सारी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस वाले ने गसती की, या मिसट्री वाले ने गसती की, वह तो ठीक है उन्हें फाँसी की सजा मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन जिस बाप ने अपनी 13 वर्ष की बेटी के साथ मुंह काला किया हो, उस के लिये आप क्या करेंगे, इस समाज की पुरुष जाति जो पशुवत हो रही है उन के लिये यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहाँ सदन में नहीं, अगर तुम्हारे खून में कुछ गर्मी है, या जरा भी इनसानियत है, तो बाहर जाओ और इस तरह के कलंक को धोने की कोशिश करो, तब तो मैं मानूँ कि आप में कोई दुख है, लेकिन यहाँ बैठ कर चिल्लाने से हम समाज को सुधार नहीं सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ सभापति महोदय मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ, जो आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. You are a seasoned parliamentarian. That is why I am asking you to restrict yourself to ten minutes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): We are very happy today to know the successful launching of SLV-3 satellite. It failed once, but it has succeeded now. This is a great achievement on the part of our scientists who have made this a great success. This shows that our scientists who are capable of developing nuclear technology, are also capable of developing a delivery system which will take a missile to any desired target.

Shri Vajpayee in this House previously was vehemently arguing that we should go in for nuclear bomb. He was here when the first explosion took place. I do not know why he has changed his mind today. Perhaps if anybody becomes a Foreign Minister for some time, excepting Shri Narasimha Rao, he changes his attitude regarding Atom Bomb. I do not know what reason there was for him to change his attitude so far as the atom bomb is concerned.

I would also like to submit that it is not weapons alone which can

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of a nation. We have seen the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam for a number of years against the mightiest Super Power. After long years of struggle, the mightiest of the super powers was brought to the knees by the heroic people of Vietnam. We have seen how, near to our borders, in Bangladesh, truck loads of armaments, the most modern weapons were dumped in Bangladesh. But the people of Bangladesh could see to it that those weapons could not be used and Bangladesh was ultimately freed. Of course, what Bangladesh is doing now is a different thing. We have seen that armaments alone would not help in safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of a nation unless the nation to a man stands invincible.

One should go through the Report of the Ministry. It has stated very objectively and correctly about our present national security environment and other developments. It has stated how the conflict between the super-powers has come into our border and in the Indian ocean areas. It has also stated that it was thought that there would be a kind of durability and irreversibility of the super-power detente. But now the Ministry had objectively reported and taken note of the fact that the situation has changed. If that is so, naturally our defence preparedness and the thinking on that line also must have to be changed. It has in fact changed. We see the increase in the presence of super-powers in the Indian ocean. Pakistan has already, by purchasing arms from various countries, gone into an arms race in the sub-continent. It was not the case earlier. Some years before, there was some kind of a stability in the Indian sub-continent and the countries around us. But today, it is not so. Because the balance of military power around us has been disturbed, the Ministry has taken note of it in its report. In view of the changing

conditions, the Government of India is also thinking of updating its defence equipments. Though the Government is trying its best to defuse and ease the situation, which is creating a kind of confrontation between the super powers in this region, I will submit that we shall have to acquire new generation of weapons by manufacturing them here. The security requirements of our country requires us to see whether, with whatever weapons we have, we will be able to match the weapons that the other countries are developing. I hope that the Government has thought of these things also. As the military balance of the sub-continent has been completely disturbed, we would also like to have further information from the Ministry about the impact of the recent meetings between the American President Carter, and the Chinese Premier in Tokyo.

I was reading a very interesting book on the Third World War in August 1985. Very surprisingly, what the Military expert, who had written this book it is a fiction, no doubt—had said—many of these things are coming true today. He had said that the Third World War would be over in three weeks, but the first two weeks were fought with modern tanks on the ground and with most developed supersonic aircrafts, towards the last week, only two bombs were used, one over the Minsk city of the Soviet Union and the other over Birmingham in Britain. At the end of the War, the author prepares a position paper for the EEC countries and there it has been stated:

“At the end of 1939-45 War, there were two super-powers, the USA and the Soviet Union. At the end of 1985 war, there are again two super-powers, the USA and the China-Japan co-prosperity sphere.”

That is the word which has been used. We find President Carter taking so much trouble in visiting Japan

and the Chinese Premier having important discussions with him in Tokyo.

When we look into these things, I would only suggest that we have to have new generation of weapons. But any new generation of weapons takes not less than 10 years to prepare and it takes another 5 years for its production. So we have to undertake such projects from now on. All our research institutes and different departments should try to see that we develop new knowledge, know-how, so that we do not go in for more and more imports. We shall have to manufacture everything in our own country and make it self-reliant. Therefore, greater sophistication and modernisation of our three Services has to be done. About the Vijyantha tank, I think, efforts were being made to improve it. I hope, that is continuing. We have good scientists in the Indian Space Research Institute also. Why should their services not be utilised to develop our knowledge?

Lastly, so far as military intelligence is concerned, it should be revealing to note that even the total annual defence budget of India is less than half of the total intelligence budget of USA and USSR. The reports have appeared that American satellites spotted digging of a channel for testing of first nuclear Islamic bomb by Pakistan. How is it that we could not know it? Similarly, our military intelligence shall have to be more prepared today because in the north-east India many things are happening. We do not know what is happening there, where the arms are coming from. Therefore, it requires a lot of coordinated effort. I am quite sure that the Defence Ministry is seized of these new developments, testing of ICBM by China and others and the military weapons that are coming to this region. I feel that the new defence policy that we have adopted should be implemented so that we shall go in for new generation of weapons to make our army

and the entire three Services up to date.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karan Singh: 9 minutes.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gen. Sparrow was a real General. But I am also an Hony. Major General in the Indian army. Please give me 10 minutes more at least as a gesture of grace.

I would like to start my speech by paying a glowing tribute to our armed forces which are definitely amongst the best in the world. In the last three decades, I have had the occasion of very close association with them in the Kashmir operations in 1947, in 1962, in 1965 and in 1971. I have been up to Ladakh and Chushul, the highest airport in the world where it is 40 degrees below freezing in winter, and I have been in the scorching desert sands of Barmer, Longewala and Kishangarh where it is 45 degrees above freezing in summer. Wherever we have been, we have seen the way our armed forces have conducted themselves with dignity, with self-confidence and with a very high morale. I would submit that not only are our armed forces an important aspect for national security, they are also a major force for national integration because today our armed forces draw their sustenance from every State, from every region, from every linguistic group and from every religion. It has become truly a national defence service and they have specially an important role to play in the present situation.

The nation is passing through a very difficult and delicate period. Externally, as has been pointed out, the detente established between the super powers seems to be on the verge of collapsing. The rivalry has now come to our very door-step. We have unfortunate developments in Afghanistan, and the dangerous developments in the Indian Ocean have

[Dr. Karan Singh]

brought danger very much closer to us than it was before. Despite denials the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear programme cannot be ruled out. There have been talks between the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and our Foreign Minister. Our Foreign Minister today gave us a resume of his talks with Mr. Agha Shahi. But the fact remains that Indian territory continues to be under foreign occupation—thousands of square miles of territory. It is also true that the construction of the Korakoram Highway poses a grave security threat to our nation. These are external developments.

Internally also, unfortunately, there are some disturbing developments on our border area.

In the north-east, despite the fact that there are genuine grievances and despite the undoubted fact that, as Shri Vajpayee has said, the whole area has been neglected for many decades, it is also true that certain fissiparous and secessionist tendencies seem to be developing in the north-eastern region which are a source of grave concern to us. In Punjab some misguided people, you may have read, have started a new movement for a Sikh homeland. In the northern-most State of the country, the distinguished Chief Minister says that "nobody would be allowed to interfere in our affairs, whether it is India or Pakistan, whether it is Zia-ul-Haq "or Indira Gandhi", as though Kashmir is equidistant between the two nations.

I am not going into details. I am simply saying that when the population in border areas is thus being disturbed by irresponsible utterances and dangerous activities, it adds to the defence burden of this country. We do not have to panic, because panic is the worst possible reaction to any crisis. A cool, careful appraisal of the critical role of the armed forces to safeguard national security,

to strengthen national integration and uphold national honour has to be made.

The Demands totalling Rs. 3600 crores will not be grudged by this House provided we are assured of two things: firstly, that the gaps in our defence preparedness will, as far as possible be filled, and that includes the Army, the Air Force and the Navy because, geopolitically situated as we are, we cannot afford to neglect any of these services.

The second thing we would like to be assured of is that there would be optimum utilisation of the grants that are voted and that infructuous and wasteful expenditure would be reduced to the minimum.

I do not have very much time at my disposal. I will mention some salient points which I hope the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Defence will take note of and give us the benefit of their views in their reply. It is well known that Defence planning involves as 'holistic' or a total view of national resources—human resources, economic resources, industrial, scientific and financial resources. For this purpose, there is a Committee for Defence Planning which is convened by the Cabinet Secretary. This Committee has replaced the former Apex Committee. Now, Sir, my information is that this Committee for Defence Planning has met only once in 1980. Surely, if you have an Apex Committee of this nature and if the job of this Committee is to coordinate the totality of our resources, it is essential that it must meet regularly so that it can take stock of the rapidly changing situation. This is something on which may be the Prime Minister will be able to assure the House.

Similarly, Intelligence plays a very important role in any Defence situation—gathering intelligence. There are many agencies which gather intelligence: there is RAW, there is the

Intelligence Bureau, there is the Military Intelligence Service and there are the State CIDs. Often these are overlapping and we know from personal experience that, very often, there is some rivalry also. For this purpose, a Joint Intelligence Committee has been set up under the Cabinet Secretariat but my information is that the post of the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee has been vacant for the last eleven months—almost a year, since August last. For a critical role of this nature, where the coordination of intelligence activities is essential to safeguard the national interest, why should a crucial post like this be allowed to remain vacant for even a day more than is necessary?

The third point I would like to make is, as has been mentioned by my friend Mr. Panigrahi, the time scale for defence industrial planning is between fifteen and twenty years (this has also been given in the Report) as against five year plans. I would like to know from the Government what exactly is the agency which is doing this perspective thinking. Has a perspective plan till the year 1000 actually been drawn up? What is the agency which will ensure this long-range perspective planning? As far as Defence is concerned, we have a very substantial industrial and scientific base largely due to the foresight and wisdom of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in the early days of Independence, who saw to it that our industrial sinews are made and that our scientific pool is developed, and that we are able to stand on our own feet and not be constantly depending upon other countries.—And the very welcome announcement that the Prime Minister has just made with regard to the successful launching of the satellite is, as it were, a symbol of this self-reliance towards which we are working. On behalf of the House, I would join the Prime Minister in warmly congratulating all the scientists and the others who have been associated with this task.

But the important point is that there must be constant coordination between the various research organizations in this country, between the various scientific organizations and industrial organizations for an integrated perspective scheme of defence production. Any new purchase has got to be related to our indigenous production capacity and to the development of our own knowhow. There has been a great deal of talk in this House and outside with regard to the deep penetration strike aircraft, whether it is going to be the Jaguar which we thought had been decided, or whether we are going to go in for the MIG 23 or as one of today's papers suggests, we are going to go in for the Mirage—2,000. We do not even know whether this new aircraft has actually been flown, whether a prototype has been prepared or not. These are decisions which can only be taken keeping in view the long range requirements and the essential necessity of developing the indigenous knowhow. A nation of our size, of our strength, of our capacity, cannot indefinitely be dependent upon foreign nations, however friendly we may be at any point of time. Therefore, I would say that this perspective planning is one of the most important aspects in any defence policy which has to be looked into.

Connected with this is the question of delays. Unfortunately—and I speak from some personal experience—the bureaucracy in the Government of India is not really geared to expedite issues, it is geared to stall issues. And the same ethos, as it were, also pervades the Defence Ministry. There are interminable delays at the lower secretarial level as far as Defence requirements are concerned. And, in Defence, there are two aspects which must be kept in mind: there is the rapid price cost escalation, and there is the obsolescence factor; if something is delayed, by the time it is finally cleared the prices have gone up and the equipment itself may well have become partially obsolete. It is, therefore, essential that specially streamlined procedures be developed

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in the Defence Ministry, particularly *vis-a-vis* Defence Finance. I would respectfully submit that the Finance departments generally are not geared to expedite issues. I am not saying that we should not look into everything carefully. I am not saying that there should be hasty decisions. But unnecessary delays that take place must be short-circuited; a new system has to be devised whereby the defence requirements are processed expeditiously by the bureaucracy and are not dealt with in the normal, very prolonged and attenuated manner in which normally files of the Government of India move.

Also, as far as delays are concerned, I would say the deliveries of defence equipment from the public sector and sometimes from the private sector have got to be on schedule. I know personally that, as a result of delays in delivery, in many cases our defence preparedness gets impaired. Therefore, it has got to be given the highest priority, whether it is HAL or the ordnance factories or any other factory dealing with defence. There must be an absolutely rigid production schedule and delivery schedule, and on no account should that be allowed to be overruled.

Gen. Sparrow has very rightly congratulated the Prime Minister for the cadre review that she has undertaken. This has been on the anvil for a long time. But one point I would like to make here is this. The cadre review that has been sanctioned so far is only upto the Brigadier level and not beyond. The whole of the army and the military cadres are an integrated whole. You cannot stop your cadre review at a certain level; you have got to take it to its logical conclusion. May I, therefore, suggest that the Government should take this cadre review to its logical conclusion, so that it covers also those ranks which have not so far been covered. Because my understanding is that the implementation of the review already sanctioned

has been held up as it is partial and not complete. On this perhaps somebody may throw some light.

While speaking about the cadres, I have two suggestions for the consideration of the government. Firstly, there should be more seconding of Service officers to para-military forces, specially, the Border Security Force, which works, as you know, under the operational command of the Army. It should have more service officers there so that their prospects are improved. Also, I see no reason why Service officers cannot be seconded to the Government of India itself. We get people from the Excise Service. We get people from the Postal Service. Why not start the process of seconding some Service officers also to the Government of India, and particularly in the Defence Ministry, so that their expertise may become increasingly available to the Government of India.

Regarding Prisoners of War, I am very happy at the announcement made by the Foreign Minister to-day that they are discussing with Pakistan the question of exchange of prisoners. This must be followed up. Coming as we do from a border area, many of our villagers inadvertently wander across into Pakistan's territory and often they get caught there. If I may take one minute of your time, Sir, in a lighter vein, during my election campaign one of my over-enthusiastic young workers who was campaigning for me, went into a village and he said, 'All of you must vote for Dr. Karan Singh.' They said, 'We will be delighted to do so but it so happens that you are in Pakistan. We wonder whether you will safely get back to your place across the border before the security forces come and nab you.' In this case, of course, the villagers were friendly and the young man came back along with his flag. Sometimes what happens is that these villagers drift across and they get caught and they are languishing in Pakistani jails. I know, as parents of these people meet me when I go to

this area. Mr. Girdhari Lal Dogra will bear me out because he also comes from that area. This is something which has to be looked upon in a compassionate manner.

My final point—I know my time is limited—deals with the problem of ex-Servicemen's welfare. I would like to say that the report does mention it in Chapter 13, but it is rather an unsatisfactory and perfunctory mention. No figure is given, for example, with regard to the total number of ex-Servicemen in India. My information is that there are as many as 6 million—60 lakhs ex-Servicemen in India to-day. Their problems fall into two categories. One is pensions and the removal of disparities as was mentioned by Gen. Sparrow. The Indian Ex-Services League has given a Pension Memorandum to the government and I would urge that it should be given sympathetic consideration.

The second aspect is resettlement, and here. I must say the record is very unsatisfactory. We have reservations in public sector. We have reservations in government but those reservations are very seldom adhered to and we have a situation where state governments bear the burnt. Now, some governments do very well; for example, Punjab and Maharashtra have a particularly good record of looking into the welfare of ex-servicemen. But some States do very badly. Let me give you, for one minute, a shocking example of what happened in my State. An ex-Serviceman went to a Minister. Sir, I will complete in exactly five minutes from now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one minute.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, this is something which is worth listening to. The ex-Serviceman went. His name is Bhagwan Das. He took his son, Mool Raj to a Minister of Government in the Secretariat. And he said, 'Here is his application.' He requested the Minister to please write a recommendation on it. While he was

writing, a man with him from his Party, also said. This man got a Vir Chakra in 1965.' The Minister looked up. 'He got a Vir Chakra? Saying that, he tore the application and threw it out. He said, 'In 1965 I was in the Plebiscite Front. I brought the raiders across here and you got a Vir Chakra for shooting down those people? You go to India and get whatever you want.' Sir, this is the attitude of a Minister of a State Government sitting in the State Secretariat. What I say is, the ex-Servicemen in Jammu and Kashmir are as good as the ex-Servicemen of Maharashtra or Himachal or Tamil Nadu. The Government of India must take the responsibility for looking after the ex-Servicemen and I would suggest that instead of this rather unsatisfactory Director-General, Resettlement, there should be an Ex-Servicemen Settlement Commission, a full-fledged Commission, which should look into this.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Gadgil spoke about computerisation. But the human factor would always remain the most important factor in any defence preparedness.

I will conclude by saying that this House represents the collective wisdom and collective national will. Let the defence services be secure in the knowledge that the entire House, irrespective of party or group affiliations, is united in its support and appreciation of their role.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister of State for Defence. How much time will you take? I think you may take forty minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I will take forty minutes.

'SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about my Resolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have been a little lenient to the Hon. Members. After the Minister, the House may sit late for ten more minutes.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The House will not agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish with his speech first. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH). Mr. Chairman, Sir, first and foremost let me seek the indulgence of this House because I have to inform you about the essential feature of Defence.

That is why I have asked for your leave for this intervention. Before proceeding, I have one happy announcement to make. The Government had already announced in March this year grant of productivity linked bonus to the workers of Defence Production establishments under this Ministry. I am happy to announce that it has now been decided to bring the eligible categories of civilians employees of the following establishments/organisations of the Department of Defence under the purview of the scheme of productivity linked bonus:

(a) Naval Dockyards/Repair Organisations and Supporting Units;

(b) Directorate of Ordnance Services;

(c) Static type of workshops under the EME Directorate; and

(d) Air Force Depot/Repair Installations.

Detailed schemes in respect of these organisations/units are being worked out. Pending finalisations of details, the Government have decided to grant 15 days wages on *ad hoc* basis to the eligible categories of civilian employees of these establishments for the year 1979-80. This will benefit roughly 1,18,000 civilian employees. Government trust that with this, the

employees of the units will strive to improve the productivity and work efficiency of these organisations.

As the hon. Members would have noticed, the Defence Services Estimates for 1980-81 indicate a projection of Rs. 3600 crores as against Rs. 3,300 crores (net) reflected in the interim budget 1980-81 and Rs. 3,273 crores (net) included in the final estimates for the year 1979-80. Taking into consideration the fact that our Armed Forces have been entrusted with the task of defending a land border exceeding 13,800 kms. in length and keeping constant vigil on a coastline of more than 6,000 kms. the demands of our Ministry, which are in the region of 3.5 per cent of our Gross National Product, should be considered less than modest. Our immediate neighbour, Pakistan, had spent 6.3 per cent and 5.7 per cent of GNP on defence during the years 1977 and 1978 respectively and during the current year also it may be well over 6 per cent, representing, as per reports, 45 per cent of its total expenditure. The comparable figure of China is in the region of 10 per cent and that of U.S.S.R. varying between 11 and 14 per cent. The per capita expenditure on defence in U.S. Dollars of India is approximately \$5 as compared to \$14 of Pakistan, \$481 of U.S.A., \$574 of U.S.S.R., \$252 of U.K., \$273 of Iran and \$878 of Israel.

We can, however, assure the Members that we have not relaxed in any way in our preparedness to meet any eventuality as it turns up. Though we have not territorial ambitions and have never in the past cast a longing glance on the possessions of our neighbours, our armed forces are being kept in readiness to meet any kind of threat to our territory from whichever direction it may come.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to emphasise in this connection that defence effort is not a one-time operation to be organised and executed by the Armed Force or the Defence Ministry. It is a part of the nation's

effort to stand on its own legs with confidence and courage. It is intimately connected with a nation's economic development and the prosperity and happiness of its people.

Members must have already noticed that during the current year, defence expenditure accounts for only 20.2 per cent of the total expenditure as compared to 22.5 per cent during the year 1979-80. This used to be in the region of 30 per cent a decade ago. It will, therefore, be clear to the hon'ble Members that defence efforts are not being made at the cost of economic development. In fact we are conscious of the fact that a sound industrial base labouriously built up during the earlier decade has contributed substantially to our defence capabilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the hon'ble Members are appreciative of the heroic spirit and high morale of the armed forces defending our motherland. From the side of my Ministry we are keen to keep up this morale and the high standards of performance our armed forces have registered whenever occasion arose. We are also conscious of the fact that proper inducements are necessary to attract the best talent to this field. In all branches of the Armed Forces we really want the best of men. Those who enter the Service not only think about their immediate prospects and chances of advancement but also the future after they run through their career. Keeping this in view the Government have recently taken a number of decisions to effect substantial improvements in the career prospects of the personnel of the armed forces and to redress many of their long pending grievances. With your permission I would like to touch upon some of them.

A cadre review has been undertaken at all levels and career prospects of officers improved considerably. Under the revised rules officers in the rank

of Major and Squadron Leader will be having nearly 60 per cent prospects of career improvement, about 20 per cent of which will be through the introduction of Selection Grade posts in these ranks. In the case of Lt. Commanders the career prospects including Selection Grade posts has been fixed at 65 per cent. As for Lt. Colonels and equivalent in the other two Services promotion prospects will be 50 per cent including Selection Grade posts to the extent of 10 per cent. A number of upgradations to the rank of Brigadier and equivalent in the other two Services have also been effected. Similar action is being taken in respect of the higher ranks also.

Steps have also been taken to increase the number of posts in the rank of J. C. Os' Havildars and Naika alongwith increases in Honorary Ranks also at various levels. Terms of engagement (Colour Service) for Jawans have been enhanced with effect from 30th June 1979. Similarly, terms of agreement for non-technical and technical trades have been enhanced by two years.

We have recently decided to enhance the existing percentages for eligibility of compensation in lieu of quarters to personnel below officers rank in the Army and equivalent in the other two Services. Such compensation has been increased from the present level of 25 per cent of married accommodation for sepoys and equivalent to 35 per cent and from 50 per cent to 80 per cent in respect of Naiks and again from 50 per cent to 95 per cent in respect of Havildars and equivalent. The net result of this enhancement in the percentage will be that all married personnel above the age of 25 years not provided with Government or hired accommodation will be entitled to CILQ. This decision, which has been warmly welcomed by all the three Services will be implemented over a period of 3 years and will

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benefit more than 3 lakhs personnel of the three Services.

Government have also passed orders for substantially increasing the pensionary benefit and to treat a portion of the Dearness Allowance as pay for purposes of terminal benefits. This along with certain other steps taken will result in additional benefits to retiring Service Officers ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 300 per month and from Rs. 28 to Rs. 133 per month in the case of personnel below the officer rank.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are very well aware that the majority of personnel of the Armed Forces retire at an age when they are physically active and in a position to continue to contribute to the service of the nation. Every attempt is being made to induct ex-Servicemen into the civilian stream of the country. Concessions are being allowed to them in age and educational qualifications for entering service and exemptions allowed from the payment of examination and application fees. They are also being helped in the process of self employment in small scale and cottage industry sector and various other vocations of ten with the active assistance of the nationalised banks. Our Ministry has also been helping ex-Servicemen in obtaining preferential treatment for allotment of industrial plots and procuring loans, machinery and raw materials for setting up industries.

At the instance of the Ministry, various State Governments have also made reservations for ex-servicemen in the allotment of housing plots and purchase of built houses under the hire-purchase schemes. Some States give preference to ex-servicemen in the allotment of cultivable waste land and other available surplus lands.

Government have recently approved the scheme "on the job training"

to service personnel during the last year of their service in order to make them suitable for employment in civil jobs. Initially, 2000 service personnel will be trained every year in various public sector and departmental undertakings. It is proposed to augment this training programme, depending upon the experience gained, to 10,000 per year.

Another scheme to provide vocational training to all Service personnel in the last 18 months of their service is also being considered by the Government so that they are able to get gainful employment on their retirement.

It is also proposed to utilise ex-Servicemen in a major way in the massive programme of tree plantation to be taken up in foothills if and when the proposed Ecological Development Corporation is established. The main objective behind this proposal is to check rapid deforestation in the foothills of Himalayas which has led to soil erosion on a wide scale. I have also asked my Ministry to examine yet another proposal to utilise the technical skills of the ex-Servicemen in the industrial field this could take the shape of an Industrial Development Corporation of Ex-Servicemen, which can be provided seed capital for either setting up small industrial units themselves or to take over the management of some sick units. I am given to understand that in some of the neighbouring countries such industrial corporations of ex-Servicemen are working very well.

A unique example of what can be achieved by imaginative action is the organisation of the Coal Transport Corporation in Bihar, which is a Private Limited Company run by ex-Servicemen. The Company is owning 38 trucks and it is reported that the Union Ministry for Energy is particularly happy about the performance

of this company in helping the movement of coal. The rate charged by them is much lower than what is charged by the private truck operators. Here is a fine example of the ex-Servicemen having helped the nation in helping themselves.

Sir, maintenance of full defence preparedness at all times is one of our principal national objectives. In planning for this objective we have to take note of many factors, more specifically, the challenge of a modern technological age as also the rapid technological changes in our Defence environment. Therefore, when we devise plans and programmes for Defence, we have to build in an adequate response to these factors. The need for modernisation is of great significance so far as Armed Forces are concerned. Here is an area in which we cannot afford to fall behind the needs of the time.

We have been pursuing this policy of planned re-equipment of our Armed Forces since 1962. While for obvious reasons it is not possible for me to spell out the details of the various modernisation measures, I shall be glad to share with the hon. Members some illustrations to show that full attention is being given to this aspect.

Let us take the Army first. Modernisation is being undertaken here with the following objectives:

- (a) Imparting adequate fire power, mobility and communication facilities to the ground forces so that they can effectively deter aggression; and
- (b) to introduce modernity in training as well as management of the substantial inventory of equipment and stores we hold.

Going into the field of armour, we already possess a very fine battle tank of our own, 'Vijayanta'. Its

effectiveness is proposed to be enhanced by increasing its mobility, fire power and first round kill probability by incorporation of the latest fire control system, laser range finders and the use of more lethal ammunition. Efforts are also under way to improve their night fighting capabilities. Meanwhile we are searching for the next generation of tanks. Our R & D Organisation is hopeful of developing the Main Battle Tank of our own design to meet our future needs.

Similarly, in the area of Field Gun and Artillery in general, we are developing very powerful guns to meet our future needs in replacement of the older vintage. The emphasis is on mobility and mechanisation hand in hand with more fire power. Replacement of our ageing Field Guns and Mountain Guns is well underway. As hon. Members are aware, armour always poses a major threat in the main battles. Therefore, the use of multiple defence devices against tanks is another item which is receiving attention in our modernisation programme, including Anti-Tank Missiles.

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and the hon. Members of the House that we are straining every bit of our nerve to keep pace with the rapid developments in the field of Guided weapons, Radar and Guns. Taking note of the developments in the defence environment and greater potentiality of air thrust on our defences, necessary steps have been taken to introduce an important family of integrated weapon systems like Short and Medium-Range Missiles. Our scientists are doing a good job in the field of missile technology and the production units are being geared, both for imbibing the technology developed within our country and to utilise the knowledge acquired from different sources.

So far as our Air Force is concerned, you are all aware of the capabili-

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

ties of our airmen. While we are providing them with the latest type of interceptors which we have started producing recently, the replacement of the strike aircraft is also being given high priority. We are conscious of the fact that the best of men also deserve the best of weapons. Steps have also been initiated for modernising our reconnaissance capabilities. Our capabilities in aerial close combat have considerably improved with induction of modern missiles. Important programmes are already under implementation to provide powerful and modern Radars and communications. A number of stations have already come up and more are under way. Improvements are also being brought about in the area of ground support and ground control facilities. The avionics equipment of existing aircraft are being improved and updated from time to time. While the H.A.L. built light weight ground attack fighter aircraft—AJEET—has been introduced into the Air Force, induction of a suitable medium transport aircraft to replace the obsolescent Dakotas and Packets is also receiving attention. Action is also being taken to replace the older version of helicopters with more modern and effective ones to serve the needs of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

In the case of the Navy, we are having a newer generation of modern frigates with better sensors, better weapons, better communications system and the capability of carrying air support. The aircraft carrier *Vikrant* is being modernised and refurnished to infuse a fresh lease of life into it. The ageing Sea hawks, which were good in their own time, are being replaced by the more modern Sea Harrier.

Emphasis is also being laid on missiles replacing older guns as well as improvement of communications. Another major area of modernisation

will be the shore facilities being built up in Bombay as well as in Visakhapatnam.

While it is true that we have got a fleet of submarines, we had to take notice of the fact that these vessels of fairly old design do not adequately meet our present needs. Since large strides have been made by various nations in the field of submarine technology and anti-submarine weapons, it was found necessary to acquire some modern submarines. Steps have been taken to fill up this gap, not by going in for simple purchases but by developing a collaborative project of production within our own country. The capabilities of our own ship-building companies will be fully utilised for constructing submarines in our own country.

Our Defence Research and Development Organisation is reorienting its activities to achieve greater capacities for design and development of major systems required by the Services. This calls for coordinated efforts of DRDO laboratories, the industrial units both within and outside Defence, and a long-term appreciation of the requirements of the Services. The current year's estimates have a provision of Rs. 71 crores in respect of research and development, but I can assure the Members, Sir, that the R&D organization which is the foundation stone for defence production and self-reliance, will not be starved of funds if need arises. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has all along been emphasizing the need for self-reliance in the field of science and technology. The Defence Ministry have, accordingly, been giving the highest priority for R&D effort. Apart from using the facilities especially dedicated in the R&D organization, our public sector units have also set up in house facilities. The expenditure on the R&D organization which stood at Rs. 17.38 crores in 1970-71 representing 1.4 per cent of the total defence expenditure, has been progressively stepped up and

now stands at Rs. 71 crores in the budget estimates for 1980-81, representing 2 per cent of the total defence expenditure.

Over 43,700 items have already been indigenized through our R&D efforts. For further stepping up efforts in this direction, a High-level Group has been constituted by Government, which has now identified a further list of 14,000 items of a critical nature for rapid indigenization and production. We propose to further step up our efforts in this regard, to ensure achievement of the target of maximum indigenization of production by the year 1990.

In the field of defence production, the present Government has taken upon itself the task of attaining near self-sufficiency at least by 1990, i.e. within a period of 10 years. In the recent past, I am sorry to say that the Government seems to have been keen on making large scale purchases at all costs, rather than going in for collaborative production within our own country, using the huge industrial infrastructure painfully built over a period of more than two decades. This is a tendency which has got to be curbed because, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, in a recent communication addressed to all the Ministries, our country has already made tremendous technological strides and is now capable of producing high quality machinery and equipment. Given proper encouragement by placing confidence in our own units, this capability, she pointed out, is bound to increase further. I have impressed upon our Defence Services the need to have a carefully thought-out plan of our futuristic requirements, based on long term projections in respect of the needed equipments. It is also my firm conviction that this is a field in which we have a good deal of scope for exports and for earning valuable foreign exchange, instead of frittering our foreign exchange reserves by large-scale purchases.

The Economic Survey Report of 1979-80 has made a mention of the declining industrial production during that year. The unhealthy climate which has been created in major industries, did not escape the Defence Production units either. Every effort is now being made to improve the working of our public sector undertakings dealing with defence items, and all Ordnance Factories Production Review meetings are being convened to identify constraints coming in the way of utilizing the full capacity of our plants. I can assure the Members that we shall pursue this matter vigorously and ensure that our nation becomes self-reliant and self-confident in this very vital field.

Planning for defence production is closely inter-linked with the general growth of our civil industry. Defence industry requires the support in regard to materials, components, spare parts and accessories, from the civil sector—both public and private—for sustaining our high growth rate.

There is a misconception that investments made in defence production are unproductive, so far as economic development is concerned. This is far from true. The capacities created in the defence industries can be successfully used for meeting various types of civil needs also. Brief examples can be given to illustrate my point. Bharat Electronics Ltd. are, at present, producing sophisticated electronic equipment for the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and ONGC, as well as studio and transmission equipment for Radio and Television. Bharat Earth Movers are producing earth-moving equipment and rail coaches, primarily for the civil market. Recently, some of the foreign countries have also expressed keen desire for acquiring some of the products of this company. Our Shipyards are manufacturing a wide variety of modern vessels and harbour crafts for civil use. The Mazagon Dock Ltd. have diversified their activities and have taken a programme

laying down their lives, we are proud of Keeler, as we are proud of Somnath Sharma.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th July, 1980."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th July, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SERIOUS SITUATION IN NORTH-EAST INDIA-- contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder on 4th July 1980 alongwith the amendments moved thereon.

"This House notes with grave concern the prevailing serious situation in North-East India where secessionistic, chauvinistic and communal passions are being roused endangering the unity and integrity of the country and calls upon the Government:

(a) to take suitable steps for a political settlement of the

question of foreigners and to pay special attention for resolving the genuine problems of the people of the North-Eastern States;

(b) to strengthen further the security of the borders of the North-East India with neighbouring countries in order to prevent the intrusion of the foreigners and infiltration of the armed gangs;

(c) to take stern action against those who are actively behind the secessionist activities; and

(d) to rouse the public opinion in the country in favour of preserving the national unity and assuring full freedom to all linguistic nationalities and ethnic groups to preserve their separate independent identities and for full socio-economic development according to their desires by strengthening the real federalism in our States structure."

Shri G. M. Banatwalla may continue his speech

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It must be appreciated that the Government has repeatedly clarified that the doors are open for negotiations without any pre-condition in respect of situation in Assam. However, there can be no compromise with secessionist activities, let there be no mistake about that particular factor. Further, firm measures are needed in the face of orgy of violence that we see in Assam. It is shocking and most unfortunate that police officers, magistrates, the entire machinery is in league with the agitationists. This is a particular factor that must receive our attention.

I may, for example, point out that the Assam Minorities Students Union wanted to submit a Memorandum to the authorities on 26th May, 1980. Not only were attempts made to prevent them from submitting this Memorandum, a fundamental right of their but the peaceful processionists of

laying down their lives, we are proud of Keeler, as we are proud of Somnath Sharma.

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[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

the Minorities Students Union were fired upon by the Assam police and the Assam battalion. It is shocking that in Bijni in Golpara District the sub-Duty Collector asked the Officer Incharge of the Police Station to fire upon the crowd which was very peaceful. The officer refused to fire because he pointed out that the crowd was very peaceful. On his refusal to order firing a policeman even hit him on his head. That officer fell down but vowed that when the crowds were peaceful, he could not order for firing on them, it was this sub-Duty Collector who himself ordered firing and consequently there was a colossal loss of human life also. I, therefore, say that an attempt to restore normalcy in Assam pre-supposes that local officers of the Assam Civil Service as also Assam Police and Battalion be replaced by C.R.P. and I.A.S. officers from other States. A very serious conspiracy is going on in Assam in order to bring about major, still greater communal holocaust. We have a serious allegation coming from Shri K. Ramamurthy, Governor's Senior Advisor. According to the U.N.I. Report, Shri K. Ramamurthy had alleged that wall posters threatening Hindus to leave Assam or face bloodshed have appeared on the walls of Mandia areas of Barpeta.

15.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is further alleged that these wall posters have appeared in the name of Muslim Leaguers of Mandia. I must with all the vehemence at my command denounce this as baseless. It is a mere hallucination. As the General Secretary of the Indian Union Muslim League, I must say in most categorical words and with all the vehemence at my command that we have always stood for national integration, national solidarity and amicable relations between all the communities that are there in India so

that India becomes one nation and remains as such without any attempt to disrupt it.

I may conclude by saying that every attempt at a solution of the foreigners question must be within the framework of the Constitution as also our international commitments that have been made and to which I have already referred. There is this talk of the so-called formula by the Gandhi Peace Foundation. In so far as this Gandhi Peace Foundation formula concedes 1951 as the cut-off date and ignores all international commitments made by India, I must say that the so-called formula will be most unacceptable because it is pregnant with serious repercussions. I have moved a specific amendment to the resolution that is there before the House pointing out that the solution to the foreigners issue must be both with respect to the Constitutional provisions as also the international commitments to which I have referred.

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda):

Sir, I rise to speak on the serious situation in the north-eastern India. It is noticed that the Press is issuing statements to the effect that foreign missionaries, Christian missionaries and the Church in general are treated with suspicion, as if the whole trouble and the serious situation in the north-eastern region is of Christian origin. What is the basis for such allegations? Have the Church and its missionaries in India become insurgents? What is the mission of the Church throughout the centuries? It is a mission of peace and love and the whole basis for the mission is love and peace. Just as its founder, the missionaries have sacrificed their lives throughout the centuries for this peace and love. In India too we find shining examples of this sacrifice made of their lives for the sake of the downtrodden. Take the example of the Jesuit fathers of Bihar who were murdered in their own homes because they openly espoused the cause of the Harijans and the

tribals. The noble mission is of educating, enlightening and 'cons-cientisation' of the Harijans and the tribals. If as a result of this awa-kening, the Harijans and the tribals assert their rights—their right as hu-man beings—is the missionary to be blamed for that? If the tribals claims their right as tribals for land and employment opportunities whe-ther in Tripura or Assam are the mis-sionaries to be blamed?

Please verify the situation before indulging in freelance statements. If some individuals are found guilty of subverting national policies, they should be punished. Do not blame the whole lot of foreign or Indian mis-sionaries for a situation for which they are not responsible. They are not here in the House to answer the charges.

I read below the statements com-ing from the Bishops themselves ex-planning their stand. The *States-man* of Calcutta has also explained by its editorial what the situation is and why the suspicions are ill-founded:

"The Union and State Govern-ments have more than a right, a duty, to guard against infringements of national sovereignty. But it is not politically mature to base policy on suspicion, or to look on all foreign missionary and welfare or-ganisations as instruments of sub-ersion. There are only a handful of foreign missionaries left in India; even they operate under restrictions and are closely watched, as Mr. Basu admitted.

"..Missionary work might some-times lead to uncomfortable situa-tions for the Government but it is necessary to understand its huma-nitarian achievements before pas-sing judgment. Assamese, for instance, was regarded as a dialect of Bengali until the Serampore missionaries helped to equip it with the appurtenances of a sepa-rate language. This may indirect-

ly have contributed to the later cultural awakening and present upheavals, but it would be palpably unfair to blame Serampore's lin-guistic pioneers for today's tumult in Assam."

Please allow me to read the state-ment of the North-East India Catho-lic Bishops:

"We, the Catholic Bishops of North-East India, are very much concerned and perturbed at the violent turn of events affecting this region. We, therefore, consider it our pastoral duty to issue this statement:—

1. The Message of Christ is essen-tially one of peace and love. We, therefore, condemn any form of violence with its consequent dis-truction of human life and proper-ty, as this is totally contradictory to the teaching of Christ, the great Peacemaker.

2. It is with great sorrow that we learn of the increasing outbursts of violence in our region every now and then. In this connec-tion we strongly resent the growing tendency in the press to put the blame on Christians and Christian Missionaries in particular, for any trouble or unrest that may occur. Such a biased attitude only causes further communal disharmony, does not help the cause of peace in any way, and injustice is done to the Christian communities. His-tory will bear witness to the fact that the Catholic Church in India is proud of the loyalty and servi-ces of her children to our country at all times and all the more so now. It is, therefore, the duty of a responsible press to pinpoint the criminals—whether individuals or organisations—and not to cast slurs on all Christians or Christian Missionaries.

3. We, therefore, appeal to all men of good will to offer fervent prayers to God, our Father, for a true and lasting peace, based on

[Shri G. S. Reddy]

Justice, love, the brotherhood of man, and the constitutional safeguard of our country."

This statemet has been issued by Archbishop of Shillong-Gauhati, Bishop of Imphal, Bishop of Silchar, Bishop of Dibrugarh, Bishop of Tura and Bishop of Kohima.

There is another statement issued by the West Bengal Catholic Bishop:

"We, the Catholic Bishops of West Bengal view with concern the present difficulties encountered by Christian Missionaries in this State. As leaders of the Catholic community in West Bengal, we feel it is our duty to issue this statement. We speak for our Catholic missionaries in West Bengal, both Indian and foreign who have a record of dedicated service to the people of this state over the past 100 years, in the field of education, medicine and social welfare.

As citizens of this country, we Catholic missionaries have the fundamental right enshrined in the Constitution of India to profess, practise and propagate the message of Jesus Christ. The Integrity of the country and its welfare is as much our concern as of any other citizen.

While the Government has the right to regulate the entry, residence and movements of foreigners, including foreign missionaries, we request the Government not to place more restrictions on foreign missionaries than are necessary, so that their noble work, especially among the poor may not be unduly hampered. Our country has a long standing tradition for tolerance. Nothing should be done which will tarnish this image. All foreign Catholic missionaries in this State work under our guidance, and they have been directed to observe carefully all Government regulations.

We resent strongly the growing tendency among certain sectors of the press and a few Government officials to blame the Christians and Christian missionaries for almost any unrest or trouble that occurs especially in the tribal areas. Such an attitude very often aggravates an already tense situation and disturbs communal harmony which is essential for peace in India."

"It is well known that the Catholic missionary labours hard to proclaim and establish the values of the Christian Gospel as portrayed in the person and life of Jesus Christ Himself, above all:

—to respect human life in all its stages, from conception to old age.

—to love and respect every human person irrespective of race, culture or community.

—to forgive even their enemies and to pray for those who persecute them."

This is the statement issued by Cardinal L. T. Picachy of Calcutta, Bishops of Darjeeling, Raiganj, Jalpaiguri, Krishnagar and Baruipur.

Now, all these statements prove that the catholic missionaries and Christian missionaries as a whole are for peace and love and they abjure violence in any form and they are not at all the people who opt for secessionist policies. They are as patriotic as anybody else and as National President of the All India Catholic Union I assert and state that our Bishops and priests are as patriotic citizens as anybody else and they will not dabble in politics for any cause. Many of these Bishops are from Kerala, Mangalore and Goa and they wish well the Government of India under the leadership of Shrimati Gandhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bapusaheb Parulekar. Every hon. Member will take not more than 10 minutes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULAKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will seek your indulgence for a few moments and you will not be harsh on me because I had an opportunity....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am always kind to everybody.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am thankful to you. What I am saying is that I had the opportunity to be amongst these people last week. I met many of them, I had a chat with them and I think I will be in a position to contribute to this debate better.

Sir, the problem that has been brought before this august House by my friend, Mr. Haldar is a problem of a very serious nature and I will appeal to all my hon. colleagues to rise above the party level and to give a very serious and considerate thought to this particular issue, and if we lose heads and go on making speeches, I am afraid just as we lost some territory to China and we lost some territory to Pakistan, we may be losing some territory to some other country. That is the feeling. There is a volcano burning there which I saw. Along with some of my friends, I visited Manipur, and Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you too will be surprised to find as to how we were questioned by young people there. They asked us whether we have come from India. That is the question that was asked to us by young people who claim to be members of the PLA. PLA is an organisation that is, People's Liberation Army. They are underground, they are armed, they have brought arms from China, they are taking training in Lhasa, they are murdering the people right on the streets in the broad day light in the city of Imphal, and unfortunately none of the culprits had been traced because the people are damn scared to go as witnesses. We met the Chief Minister at Imphal and we asked him, and he said that the witnesses are not coming to depose. That is the position as are as PLA is concerned.

I had the opportunity and fortune, along with my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, to visit Jawaharlal Nehru University at Imphal. On every wall something was written in favour of PLA. We could find not an inch of space left where something could be written. All slogans are in favour of PLA.

Sir, there is another organisation which is known as PREPAK organisation. Both of them have joined hands. The only difference between the two is, there is a quarrel over the leadership. So, the leadership quarrel has started even before their dream of independent Manipur has come into existence.

The third thing which I noticed there is the communal element which is springing up. There is a community which is called Maithie community. We were told that about 200 or 300 years back they were converted to Hinduism. Now they want to go back to Maithic and relinquish this particular Hinduism. I have nothing to say about it because under the Constitution anybody can embrace any religion. But there is a fight going on between the Vaishnavas and these revivalists. On the 14th of this month we anticipated serious trouble when there was the Rath festival of the Vaishnavas, and lakhs of people were going to oppose it.

We find that the Government is not in a position to check all this. They day we were in Imphal, in the city hospital an army officer and a civilian were murdered by the PLA people, but even then the Government was not in a position to arrest a single person.

As far as the PLA students are concerned, they treat the army officers and personnel as also all leaders of political parties as stooges of the Government of India, and they are ready to kill them. They say they do not want these people in their land. They do not want independence along with the other six States, but they want in

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dependence for Manipur separately. This is the case.

What have we been able to do for these people all these years? The railway station which is nearest to Imphal which we could provide in the last 33 years is 250 k.m. away at Dim-paur. There is only one First Class berth in the train, reserved for Imphal. There are no jobs. The officers told us that if jobs were given to these young people, they would leave the PLA and also serve the country. They are dying of hunger, they are poor. We were there only for 48 hours, but I was reminded of the Sanskrit sloka:

बुभुक्षितं किं न कराती पापम्
क्षीणा नरा निष्करुणो भवन्ती।

We were also told that the amount that has been sanctioned by the Government of India has not also been properly utilised. That is the position.

There are two or three more things which I would like to tell hon. Members. The State Government have an ambitious programme of providing employment to 5,000 young boys in five years, and we were told that the number of unemployed there was one lakh. So, you can imagine the time that would be necessary to cover this number.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What is the total population of Manipur?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: These are the statistics given to us by the Secretariat there. If you feel it is wrong, you can take it up.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: How can it be one lakh when their population is very small?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We met the Chief Minister, and these statistics were given by the Secretariat there.

A sugar mill was planned so that jobs could be provided, but without

the availability of sugarcane it could not be run. They found some fields for sugarcane cultivations, but afterwards it was found that the cost would be three times. The same is the case with cement. This is the turmoil in Imphal.

We went to Tripura. It was with some fear that I visited the village where there was genocide I have read many things about murders, I have also conducted criminal cases as an advocate, but what happened in the village of Mandai, I respectfully submit, is an act which no human being can tolerate. It is a village of 200 houses, all occupied by Bengalis. All the 200 houses were totally burnt. Out of 650 villagers, only 136 survived. The previous day the tribals came and told them that there would be dacoities, and asked them to bring all their ornaments and jewellery. They collected all the villagers. On the four sides there are mountains. The villagers brought their ornaments, but they were surrounded and attacked.

May it kindly be noted that even a child in the cradle was not spared. There was a mass burial. If you go even today, you will find the trace of that particular mass burial. We tried to investigate as to what happened. We visited the camps and the hospital. In the hospitals, we found that out of 450 patients, only six per cent were tribals and the rest were all Bengalis. Is this a communal riot, class struggle? These are the various questions which remain to be answered. I came to the conclusion that this cannot be a class struggle. The figures given by the Chief Minister of Tripura show that 87 per cent of the people are below poverty line. This cannot be a communal riot. But there are certain things and certain data from which we can come to certain conclusions.

The first conclusion to which myself and my friends have come is this This incident in this particular village was a pre-planned and pre-meditated one. Village Mondai is only 26 km. away

from the Capital, Agartala. But when this genocide, killing, looting and murders were going on, the State Government could not send the rescue force, the police, though they have 7000 policemen and two thousand Rajasthani policemen, for 36 hours. The first enforcement was sent only after 36 hours. Who is responsible for this? Either the Government was totally negligent, absolutely careless or they might have got some information, but still they might have kept quiet, I do not know. There is one more thing—which we came to know when we met the Chief Minister next morning. He said, two-thirds of Tripura is all quiet and all these troubles and disturbances are only in the remaining one-third area. We happened to meet a journalist who edits a paper and he told us that all these incidents have taken place in those villages where the voting in the last election for TUJS people and the Communists was evenly balanced. This is the data and from these facts, we have to draw certain conclusions. The Chief Minister of Tripura told us that no sooner he got the information, his deputy asked for rescue force, for military enforcement from the Centre, but the Centre did not send any force and he was helpless. The situation has still not improved. The people are terror-stricken. The dusk to dawn curfew is in force in Imphal and Agartala and you cannot go out after six.

As far as Gauhati is concerned, the problem is a little bit different. There the question of foreigners which is the pre-dominant one. We could meet some of the leaders of AASU and they told us that the question of foreigners is to be decided first. According to them, the question of foreigners is to be settled on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act. They want to make a distinction between a refugee and a foreigner. We persuaded them to accept the Gandhi Peace Foundation formula. They were not ready to accept the suggestions made

therein, but they were ready to accept this formula as the basis for negotiations across the Table with the Prime Minister. I request that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs may take into consideration this so that this issue can be settled amicably.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What prevents them from saying that openly? The Prime Minister has offered them to come to negotiation table several times.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARLULEKAR: They have said it openly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-east): What prevents the Government from asking them openly about this?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: The Prime Minister has offered several times to have negotiations. (Interruptions) Some say that the Chief Minister should have been dismissed long back.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no Chief Minister in Assam.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am speaking about Assam now. I do not know why my learned friend, at this age, is becoming angry with me.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not with you, but with their irrational attitude.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We met Mr. Sarin, the Principal Adviser to the Governor.

16.00 hrs.

We have read in the papers that he has been made the Governor or he is to be made the Governor. In fact, the Chief Adviser to the Governor should talk less and should talk in such a manner that the feelings of the persons are not hurt.

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We have read in papers what he told one of the hon. lady members, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate when she met him. She asked him as to how it was that these ladies were coming in such great number on the streets and making agitations. She was told**

About the influx also, we asked Mr. Sarin as to whether there are check-posts. He showed us on the map, 'Here is a check-post; there is a check-post'. But the people of Assam, at Gauhati, told us, 'You come with us. We will take you to Bangladesh, 30 miles inside. You will come out and you will not find any check anywhere.' That is the position even today.

I have a publication of the Government of India entitled *Influx* published in the year 1963. On page 3, there are statistical figures given of the census of 1951 and 1961 and therein we find in Assam, the Muslim population of Pakistanis has increased by 39 per cent; in West Bengal, it is 38 per cent and in Tripura, it is 68 per cent. The second chart that has been given may be compared along with this. It is on p. 5. It shows what was the increase of population in Bangladesh district-wise and therein we find, from 1951 to 1961, the minimum was 4.7 and the maximum was only 34. Then, there is the third schedule, a very important schedule, wherein the number of persons who migrated from Pakistan, below 14 years, between 15 and 59 years and over 60 years, is given. We find that for young boys below 14 years and over 60 years, the percentage is increasing but between 15 and 59 years, the percentage is decreasing and specially in the case of Noakhali village from which there is a great influx, the increase is (—) 5.5.

All this was done by the political parties. That is what the publication

of the Government of India says. I quote:

"The fact is that enlistment of foreigners in the voters' lists has at times taken place at the instance of politically interested persons or parties. Political parties have been known to take dubious steps to inflate the number of their supporters at election time and some undoubtedly used illegal settlers from Pakistan towards this end."

It is further stated:

"Many Pakistani nationals who left Tripura themselves stated on return that they had helped, worked and voted for the candidates of a particular political party in India."

They helped them to go into that particular country. This is in the year 1963. Which is that particular party? I leave that question to be answered by everyone.

In conclusion, I would like to make some suggestions. If this question is to be solved—the problems are inter-linked with various Ministries—a separate Ministry at the Centre be formed for looking after the Seven-Sisters State. Otherwise, these questions, these problems, are not likely to be solved. Secondly, we may be having some difference with RSS but they have given a formula that a Committee of non-politicians, be appointed consisting of jurists, journalists and other honourable people and they have made certain suggestions. If an approach is made on this basis, on humanitarian grounds, then only the question can be solved. This question can never be solved at bayonet ends, rifles and guns.

I therefore support the Resolution, but I would say that removal of the Government is necessary, in the interests of our country, of certain State. It will have to be done. About neg-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

lect, serious thought will have to be given to it. In my submission, if this is done, I think this part will be saved. Otherwise, it will be something like Aksai Chin. Unfortunately, when the part is gone we will forget that it was an integral part of India. Just as we are calling the other part Aksai Chin instead of Aksai Ladak, after fifty years we may also say this is North-East Burma or North-East Bangladesh.

श्री मूल चन्व डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस की गोली शरीर को दबा सकती है, लेकिन मन की गहरी पीड़ा को नहीं। चाहे मिलिट्री, पुलिस और रिजर्व पुलिस की सारी ताकत आसाम, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा में नगा दी जाये, लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों की भावनाओं को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। एक बार नागालैंड में ऐसा किया गया था, लेकिन आज भी नागालैंड के लोग अपनी बात पर अड़े हुए हैं और कभी न कभी वह ज्वाला फिर भड़क उठेगी। यह मान लेना चाहिए कि सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ इस समस्या को हल करने में असफल रही हैं।

जब माननीय मोगरजी देसाई प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो वह आसाम नहीं गये। श्री एच० एम० पटेल गृह मंत्री थे, वह भी आसाम नहीं गए। उस वक़्त से आज तक आसाम, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय की समस्या बराबर खड़ी हुई है। जब देश में नया शासन बना, तो हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री 22 अप्रैल को आसाम गई। हम लोग भी वहाँ गये हैं। हम समझते हैं कि इसके पीछे वहाँ के लोगों की भावनाएँ हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य इस मकलप को लाये हैं, उनकी पार्टी का विचार है कि इस आन्दोलन को कुचल दिया जाये। त्रिपुरा में उनकी पार्टी का शासन है। मैं एक चर्चोर्ता के रूप में उनसे प्रश्न चाहता हूँ कि त्रिपुरा की 98 प्रतिशत पापुलेशन काश्तकार है, उसकी जमीन को गैर-कानूनी तरीके से किसने दबा रखा है। वहाँ पर लाखों की तादाद में बंगाली गये हैं। गैर-आदिवासी लोगों ने वहाँ की सारी जमीन हड़प ली है और उस पर काबिज हैं।

आज आसाम की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है? हिन्दुस्तान में आमदनी 1236 रुपये है, जबकि आसाम में सिर्फ 852 रुपये है। हिन्दुस्तान को आसाम क्या देना है? वह 400 करोड़ रुपये की चाय प्रति-वर्ष देता है। 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्लाईवुड और जूट वहाँ से आता है। 40 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का तेल आसाम देना है। लेकिन आज आसाम के लोगों की हालत क्या है? मेघालय और त्रिपुरा के लोगों की आर्थिक हालत क्या है? वहाँ के 90 प्रतिशत लोग बिलो पावर्टी लाइन रहते हैं।

वहाँ पर आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं। अगर कोई भाई त्रिपुरा की राजधानी, इम्फाल या कोहिमा से टेलीफोन पर बात करना चाहे, तो वह तीन दिन तक वार्तालाप नहीं कर सकता है। वहाँ पर एक सड़क है। कुछ समय पहले मैं राजकीय उपक्रम समिति के दौरे के समय उन लोगों में घूमा था। जब लोग गरीबी के कारण अपनी मांगों को ले कर खड़े हो जाते हैं, तो सेना और पुलिस के बल पर उनकी भावनाओं को कुचलने की कोशिश की जाती है।

कृष्णा चेट्टी को फांसी की सजा क्यों हुई, क्योंकि उन्होंने इन्कलाब पैदा किया। आज आसाम में सात लाख लोगों ने मूवमेंट में भाग लिया चाहे वह स्त्री हों, पुरुष हों या मिलिट्री के कर्मचारी हों, उन्होंने यह समझा कि आसाम की जनसंख्या किननी बढ़ी है। उसके आंकड़े मेरे पाम हैं, लेकिन मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े देना नहीं चाहता। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन में ज्यादा आसाम की पापुलेशन बढ़ गई। आप यह देखें 1951 में सारे हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन में 13.31 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जबकि शकेले आसाम में 19.94 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पापुलेशन में हुई। 1961 में हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन बढ़ी 21.64 प्रतिशत और आसाम की पापुलेशन बढ़ी 34.98 प्रतिशत और 1971 में सारे भारत की पापुलेशन 24.80 प्रतिशत बढ़ी लेकिन आसाम की पापुलेशन 34.98 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई। किसी भी प्रान्त में इतने लोग चले जायें और उन लोगों की समस्याओं का निराकरण न हो, आवागमन के साधन न बने तो वहाँ की क्या हालत होगी? आप यह देखे दबा लाने का मवाल है, दबा चाहिए तो कलकत्ता आना पड़ता है उसके लिए। त्रिपुरा की राजधानी से या मेघालय की राजधानी से कोई कागज भेजा जाए तो चार महीने बाद कागज आता है कि तुम दबा ले जा सकते हो। छः महीने बाद वह दबा ले जाते हैं और गांव के अन्दर नौ महीने बाद वह दबा जा कर पहुँचती है। शुरू साल की दबा नौ महीने बाद वहाँ पहुँचती है। यह हालत है वहाँ के आवागमन के साधन की। तेल वहाँ से निकलता है लेकिन उसका आफिस आपने बना रखा है कलकत्ता में। चाय वहाँ निकलती है 400 करोड़ की और आफिस उसका है कलकत्ता में। आसाम के युवक कहते हैं कि हमको नौकरी चाहिए, वह उनको मिलती नहीं। वह आज अपनी भाषा में गलत बातें कहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने एक बात सोची कि केवल दबाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, पहले परसुएशन किया जाए, उनसे बात की जाए, केवल मिलिट्री काम नहीं कर सकती। मैंने पहले भी गृह मंत्री को राय दी थी और गृह मंत्री ने माना था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ इंडिपेंडेंट लोग हैं, ये राजनीतिज्ञ लोग नहीं, ये जो बरमा लगाए हुए हैं, किसी ने कोई बरमा लगा रखा है तो किसी ने कोई और लगा

[श्री मूल चर्चा डागा]

रखा है, कोई पीला है, कोई भगवा है, कोई लाल चम्पा है, इन चम्पाधारियों से बहुत दूर रहने की जरूरत है, हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ बुद्धिजीवी और समाजसेवक जिनमें देश की भावना हो, उनकी एक पार्टी बना कर वहां भेजी जाए और सचमुच इस बात को जाना जाए कि आज जो कुछ हिन्दुस्तान के उस पूर्वोत्तर भाग में हो रहा है उसका हल किस प्रकार निकाला जा सकता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के उस हिस्से के लोग बर्मा में जाते हैं और वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आते हैं। चीन उनकी मदद देता है। बंगलादेश का सैकड़ों और हजारों मील का बोर्डर है। बंगलादेश से भी और कई जगहों से विदेशी सहायता इनको मिलती है, हथियार मिलते हैं, भोजन मिलते हैं। कारण क्या है कि आदमी अपनी जीविका को चलाना चाहता है। जब उसको भरपेट भोजन नहीं मिलता, कमाने का साधन नहीं मिलता तो वह क्या करे? उस समय में कोई आवाज उठाता है तो आप कहते हैं कि यह तो एकता को भंग करता है। लेकिन वह वही पुयकताकदी नहीं बनना चाहता। वह हिन्दु तान को समझता है। लेकिन वह अपना सवाल उठाता है। इसलिए मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि यह जो संकल्प आपने रखा है उससे कौन-सी समस्या सुलझती है। आप त्रिपुरा में कुचलने की बात करते हैं। आपने यह सोच लिया कि उनको मिलिट्री से कुचला जा सकता है। आप त्रिपुरा में समाजवाद ले आए तो कम्युनिज्म का क्या यह सिद्धांत है कि कुछ लोग मार डाले जाएं? जो यह संकल्प रखने वाले हैं त्रिपुरा के बारे में मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने तो उनकी हिस्ट्री पढ़ी है, वहां के आदिवासी लोगों की सारी जमीन उनसे छीन ली गई। उनको कुछ मिलता नहीं। यह सरकार कहती है कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वहां का तो यह नमना है। आज मनीपुर और मेघालय में जो हाथ का काम होता है उस काम को वे कर ही नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं, वहां पर बैंकों की शाखायें नहीं हैं। इस देश की बड़ी धनराशि को फौज पर कम लगा कर, प्रशासन पर कम लगाकर, उस पैसे से वहां पर युद्ध स्तर पर काम किए जायें, उनके लिए रोजगार के साधन जुटाए जायें और जो जमीनें उनसे छीन ली गई हैं वह उन्हें वापिस दिलाई जायें। इसी प्रकार से अगर वहां पर ज्यादा लोग आ गए हैं तो उनको प्रेम से, मोहब्बत से दूसरे राज्यों में भेज दिया जाए। (व्यवधान) हमारे गृह मंत्री जी यही कहते हैं कि सभी काम प्रेम से करेंगे।

आपका जो यह संकल्प है कि उनको जबर्दस्ती कुचला जाए तो यह इस तरह का भूवर्मेन्ट नहीं है। इस भूवर्मेन्ट के पीछे कुछ दर्द है, लोगों की कुछ आवाज है और उनकी तकलीफें हैं।

श्री मुख्य चर्चा हान्दर : त्रिपुरा की हिस्ट्री आपको नहीं मालूम है।

श्री मूल चर्चा डागा : मुझे सब मालूम है, यह तो सरकार चुपचाप बैठी है। मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार को ज्यादा साधन लगाकर वहां पर युद्ध-स्तर पर विकास के कार्य करने चाहिए, आवागमन के साधन जुटाने चाहिए, रोड्स की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, उन लोगों के लिए नौकरी और रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए। अगर वहां पर अधिक उत्थान होगा तो यह झगड़ा खत्म हो सकता है। अगर आप सैन्य बल से झगड़ा खत्म करना चाहेंगे तो थोड़े समय के बाद वह फिर उभर आयेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

Every hon. Member shall take only 10 minutes. Even then, I am afraid, we will not complete the list. After 10 minutes I will ring the bell—you must excuse me and I will call the next Speaker.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वांचल प्रदेश की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में संसद के दोनों सदनों में काफी बार बहस-मुबाहसा हो चुका है। सरकार की ओर से जवाब भी दिए जाते हैं, आश्वासन भी दिए जाते हैं लेकिन लगता है—ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया। (व्यवधान) डागाजी का भाषण मैंने 4 जुलाई को सुना था, उस दिन उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा था वही आज भी कहा है। मुझे याद है त्रिपुरा के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए डागा जी ने मंत्री जी से प्रश्न भी पूछा था क्या कोई इंडिपेंडेंट लोगों की कमेटी बनाकर वहां भेजी जायेगी तो मंत्री जी (श्री मकवाना) ने तुरन्त उठकर कहा था कि मैं इसको मानता हूं बहुत जल्दी भेजी जायेगी लेकिन पता नहीं आज तक वह भेजी गई है या नहीं? (व्यवधान) वह गई है तो ठीक है लेकिन आपने कहा था इंडिपेंडेंट कमेटी भेजी जायेगी।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (भ्राजमगढ़) : मकवाना जी अपने वायदे का पूरा करते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं "इंडिपेंडेंट कमेटी" पर जोर दे रहा हूं। उन्होंने कहा था, इस हाउस की प्रोसीडिग्स में है कि इंडिपेंडेंट कमेटी भेजी जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से हमेशा कहा जाता है कि वहां विदेशी हाथ है। यह उसी प्रकार से है कि कोई पुलिस अफसर कहे कि हमारे घर में चोर

बैठा हुआ है लेकिन वह चोर कौन है, वह पुलिस को पता ही नहीं। ऐसे पुलिसअफसर को अपने पद पर रहने का क्या अधिकार हो सकता है जो यह कहे कि मेरे घर में चोर है लेकिन चोर कौन है यह बालम नहीं। भारत के गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में विदेशी ताकतें काम कर रही हैं, विदेशी लोग यहाँ मौजूद हैं, प्रथकतावादी शक्तियाँ काम कर रही हैं लेकिन वे विदेशी कौन हैं—इसका गृह मंत्रालय को आज तक पता नहीं और गृह मंत्री को आज तक पता नहीं। मैं उस दिन थी जैल मिड जी से पूछ रहा था, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ-हाँ विदेशी ताकत है, मैं हाथ काट लंगा, हम लोगों ने भी कहा कि काटिए हाथ। मैं मुझे प्रथम यह कहूँगा कि इस तरह की बातें रोज विदेशी शक्तियों में छपती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का गृह मंत्री कहता है कि देश में विदेशी ताकत काम कर रही है और हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्री को अभी तक यह नहीं पता है कि वह विदेशी ताकत कौन सी है। क्यों नहीं आप उसको पकड़ते हैं।

ये जो पूर्वांचल प्रदेश हैं, चाहे वह असम, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय य अरुणाचल प्रदेश हों, इनमें से दो चार आप के साथ हैं, लेकिन वे भी कुछ समय तक के लिए शान्त रह सकते हैं, हमेशा शान्त रहने वाले नहीं हैं। आज असम की सबसे बड़ी प्राबल्य आपके सामने है। असम के जा मुल निवासी हैं, य 46 प्रतिशत हैं, जिसमें से 10 प्रतिशत पहाड़ी लोग हैं 54 प्रतिशत वहाँ के गैर-असमी हैं। जब हमने असम के बारे में पता लगाया तो कहा कि वहाँ के राजा अहम थे, वे लोग "ह" को "म" कहते हैं तो टांटल अहम से असम हो गया। इसलिए वहाँ के 46 प्रतिशत लोगों ने एक मांग की है कि विदेशी को बाहर हटाओ। यह एक ब त अहम सवाल है हम लोगों के यहाँ, बसूला होता है, जिससे लकड़ी काटी जाती है लकड़ी कटे तो ठीक लेकिन गिरे हमारी तरफ। उधर के लोग भी चाहेंगे कि हम भी काटें, लेकिन गिरे हमारी तरफ। अगर हम दृष्टि से हम लोग काम करेंगे तो समस्या का निदान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस आन्दोलन की शुरुआत कैसे हुई। मुझे आप लोग माफ करेंगे, असम आन्दोलन की शुरुआत कैसे हुई—असम शान्त था, लेकिन जब 1977 का चुनाव आया और 1977 के चुनाव में पहली बार जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो आप लोगों के दिल पर, छाती पर साँप लोटने लगा। यह आप लोगों की ही देन है। असम की जो समस्या है, वह आप की पार्टी की ही पैदा की हुई है... (अवधान) ... अभी कुछ दिन पहले तक आपकी असम की कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी कहती थी कि मैं

आन्दोलन का समर्थन कर रही हूँ और दिल्ली में आप लोग कह रहे थे कि हम विरोध करते हैं—क्यों? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीधा सा सवाल था, जब 1977 में जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत बनी तो इन लोगों ने कहा कि किसी तरह यहाँ "डिवाइड एण्ड रूल" की पालिस बलाओ, आपस में तोड़ी और तोड़ने के लिए हम लोगों ने यह करामात की थी कि लोगों को कहा—विदेशियों को हटाओ। यून कांग्रेस के लोगों ने वहाँ "लीड" ली और लीड लेने के बाद बायद आप के दिमाग में यह बात रही हो, हम मानते हैं कि बंगाली लोग बंगाली हैं, वे कांग्रेस (आई) का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं, इसीलिए आप ने इन को तोड़ने का काम किया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ आन्दोलन बढ़ा और आन्दोलन बढ़ने के बाद आज यह स्थिति है कि वह आन्दोलन आप के हाथ से निकल गया है और नौजवानों के हाथ में चला गया है, जिन को आप इग्नोर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

डागा साहब ने ठीक कहा कि आप बन्दूक और तोप के बल पर, सेना को साथ ले कर आन्दोलन को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, बल्कि के इतिहास में यह पहली दफा मौका आया है—जब आपकी आर्मी मशीनगन, एल0एम0जी0 और स्टेनगन लेकर खड़ी रहती है और करप्सू में "शूट-एट-साइट" जहाँ देखो वहाँ गोली मार दो—इस तरह के आदेश हैं, लेकिन फिर भी बच्चों को गोद में लिए हजारों औरतें सड़क पर निकलती हैं लेकिन आप की आर्मी कुछ नहीं कर सकती, मूक-दर्शक हो जाती है। आज इस आन्दोलन का सेण्टीमेण्ट गांव-गांव के साथ जुड़ गया है, घर घर में पहुंच चुका है, इसलिए इस समस्या का समाधान आप को करना पड़ेगा। आप कहते हैं कि हम 1971 के बाद मानते हैं—मैं समझता हूँ इस में भी आप का कोई पोलिटिकल मोटिव है। कोई कहता है कि 1951 के बाद मानो, मैयह कह सकता हूँ कि दोनों मामले 1951 और 1971—बहुत गहन विषय है ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : तब फिर क्या किया जाय ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी बतलाता हूँ कि क्या करना चाहिए। मैं कह रहा था कि वह बहुत गहन विषय है और यह बात भी सही है कि जब प्रतिक्रिया चलेगी तो विदेशी शक्तियाँ भी आयेगी और जो प्रथकतावादी शक्तियाँ हैं, वे भी आयेगी, इनको अगर कोई रोक सकता है तो सरकार रोक सकती है। आपके जितने बार्डर्स हैं उनको रोक लें, क्यों नहीं करते हैं, जहाँ से यह सारा मामला

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

हो रहा है--आने जाने का, उसको आप सील क्यों नहीं करते हैं? मैंने कल भी कहा था कि इसके दो तरीके हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि आसाम में जो काम होता है, उनके हेड-ऑफिसिस सब असम से बाहर हैं, बिहार में भी ऐसा ही है, वहां भी सारे ऑफिसिस बाहर हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि राज्य को उनका लाभ नहीं मिलता है। गार्लडी का केबल 12 पैसा मिलता है। तो एक तो यह आर्थिक समस्या है, दूसरी समस्या जो विदेशियों की है, उनके साथ बैठकर बात कीजिये। सेना की बात को छोड़ दीजिए, सेना के द्वारा आप उनकी समस्या का निदान कर सकेंगे यह संभव नहीं है। आप उनके साथ बैठिये, उनके दिल के जो जज़्बात हैं, वे क्यों परेशान हैं, उनकी बात को समझिये और उन बातों पर गहराई से सोचिये। जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं वे भी हमसे आपको रोकते नहीं हैं, इस लिये विदेशियों को वहां से हटाइये और जब विदेशी चले जायेंगे, तो अगर बिहार के लोगों को हटाने की या पंजाब के लोगों को हटाने या दूसरे लोगों को हटाने की बात चलेगी, तब आप कह सकते हैं कि असम के लोगों ने गड़बड़ फैला रखी है, लेकिन अभी तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। उनकी तो इस समय सीधी सी मांग है कि विदेशियों को बाहर करो, ऐसी स्थिति में आपको यह स्टैंड लेना चाहिये जो विदेशी हैं उनके बारे में उनके साथ बैठकर मुला-मियत से विचार करना चाहिये और जो वास्तव में विदेशी हैं, उनको बाहर करना चाहिये। जो विदेशी ताकत आपकी दृष्टि में वहां काम करती है, उसको बतलाना चाहिये ताकि सदन को पता चले कि कौन विदेशी ताकत आज वहां पर काम कर रही है।

उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिये हमारे एक नाथी ने ठीक कहा है कि आप पूर्वांचल के लिये एक अलग मंत्रालय बना दें और अगर उनके विकास के लिये प्राथमिकता देकर कोई मधन कार्य-क्रम चलाना चाहिये। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें तो इस समस्या का निदान हो सकता है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां (एटा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आज एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस विषय पर इस सदन में पहले भी कई मर्तवा चर्चा हो चुकी है। सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत की बात यह है कि 10-11 महीने से यह प्राबल्य हमारे सामने है, लेकिन हमेशा हमारे होम मिनिस्टर कोई-न-कोई समझानेवाला भाषण देकर अलेहदा हो जाते हैं। इसको हल करने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही इन्होंने नहीं की है।

मान्यवर, यहां पर चर्चा की गई कि फारेनर्स को इस्टर्न रिजन से निकाल दिया जाय, मगर आज

तक कोई यह नहीं बना सका कि वहां "फारेनर कौन है? क्या उन लोगों को फारेनर मानते हैं जिनको 1971 के चुनाव में वोट देने का अधिकार दिया था, जिन्होंने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बनाने में अपना पूरा योगदान दिया था, जिन्होंने सब की सरकार बनाने में पूरा योगदान दिया था, जिनको वहां के गहरी हकूक हासिल हैं? किसको फारेनर मानते हैं? कुछ लोगों की राय है कि जो लोग 1951 के बाद बंगला देश में आये, जो पहले ईस्ट-पाकिस्तान था उनको फारेनर माना जाय। यह ठीक है कि वे लोग जरूर आये होंगे, वहां का वाइंडर और जंगलात ऐसे हैं जहां इस तरह की निगरानी करना मुश्किल है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो आज से 30 साल पहले आये, उनके बच्चे और पौते हो गये आज उन के बच्चे जवान हो गये हैं, --क्या उनको फारेनर कहना चाहते हैं-- यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। चाहे किमी की गलती में आये या उम बकन की सरकार निगरानी नहीं रख सकी उनको यहां आने की इजाजत दे दी और फिर 30 साल तक यहां रहने की इजाजत दे दी, आज यह कहे कि उनको निकाल कर फेंक दीजिये, इनके बच्चों को, इनके घरों को उखाड़ कर फेंक दीजिये--क्या यह सं-नियत है, भलमनसाहत है? मैं एक बात और कहता हूं--हमारी सरकार ने फैसला किया कि 1971 को बेस यान कंग फारेनर्स का आईडेंटिफाई करें, और एक बात मैंने अखबार में पढ़ी जा बड़ी खतरनाक है और आज भी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने चलते चलते उमका जिक्र किया कि कुछ लोगों को वहां से निकाल कर दूसरे सुर्गों में बसा दिया जाए। बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। यह मानना है कि यह लड़ाई कम्युनल नहीं है, कही कही कम्युनल हो गई है या उसको एमी शकन दे दी गई है पर ओवरऑल यह प्राबल्य आसामी और नान-आसामीज की है और मैं तो इसको नान-आसामीज की बात भी नहीं मानता। इसलिए कि जो लोग वहां गये और लौटे वे आसाम के थे जो लोग गये और लौटे वे त्रिपुरा के थे, जो लोग गये और लौटे वे मिजोरम के थे। तो यह प्राबल्य आसामी और नान पन मीज की भी नहीं मालूम होती। इसलिए पत्रों को प्राबल्य को आईडेंटिफाई करना है क्योंकि एक गाफ-सुधरी तस्वीर हमारे सामने रखी नहीं गयी थी है कि यह प्राबल्य है।

एकानामिक बात आई कि वह परिया बहुत निरलेक्ट हुआ है और हममें कोई शक भी नहीं है मगर आज इन हालात में जो हालात वहां पर हैं क्या गवर्नमेंट ऐसी क्षमता रखती है कि उसको ठीक किया जा सके? आज जहां इतने डिस्टर्बेंस हो रहे हैं, इतनी मारकाट हो रही है, जहां इतने लोग बेघरबार हो रहे हैं, कौन से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं। जब तक वहां पर स्थिति सामान्य न हो जाए, जब तक वहां के हाजान सुधर न जाएं, तब तक क्या किया जा सकता है। यहां पर जब आसाम के बजट पर बहस हुई थी, उसमें स्पेशल प्रोविजन किये गये हैं वहां पर तरक्की करने के

लिए, वहाँ के हास्रात को सुझारने के लिए, पर हास्रात सभी सुधर पायेंगे, जबकि बिना पड़ने स्थिति सामान्य हो।

मान्यवर, वहाँ पर फारेन पावर का जिक्र किया गया। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी एक दो बार कहा है। बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से बात को कहना चाहिए। जब इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि फारेन पावर का हाथ है, होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फारेन पावर की बात कही, तो मालूम होना चाहिए कि वह कौन सी फारेन पावर है, जो उसमें दखलान्दाजी कर रही है। इतनी बड़ी शक्ति सरकार के पास होते हुए, इतनी इन्टेलीजेंस की पावर आप के हाथ में होते हुए, यह आप को बताना चाहिए कि कौन सी फारेन पावर है। या तो आप जानते हैं पर बताना नहीं चाहते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि हम ऐसे लोगों के हाथ काट देंगे मगर हाथ काटने की क्षमता आपमें नहीं है। 10, 11 महीने हो गये हैं मगर कितनों के आरने हाथ काटे हैं और कितनों के मिर काटे हैं तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि आपको आइडेंटोफाई करना चाहिए कि कौन सी फारेन पावर है।

अब एक दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जब इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो कुछ यकीन सा होने लगता है कुछ डाऊट मा होने लगाता है कि कहीं हममें से भी कुछ लोग उसमें शामिल तो नहीं हैं? अब यह बात मैं कहूँगा कि तो हमारे पासवान साहब नाराज हो जाएंगे। 16 मर्तबा हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब वहाँ पर गये हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जाना चाहिए।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : जाना चाहिए, जरूर चाहिए, बानबोन करने के लिए और ट्रेनों को लूटना चाहिए आप के कानूनों के मुताबिक। जो डाइनामाइट केस में रूढ़ हो, उस को जाना चाहिए... (व्यवधान)... आप को पूरा अधिकार है। मैं कह रहा था कि वे 16 मर्तबा गये और एक ऐसा आदमी जिस ने इकबाल किया है कि उन ने 51 ट्रेनों लूटी हैं जनता पार्टी में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होने के बाद, यह इकबाल किया है... (व्यवधान)... इमर्जेंसी की बात में बाद में कहूँगा होम मिनिस्टर की डिमान्ड्स के बावत। जो डाइनामाइट केस का मुल्जिम रह चुका है,

उस की एक्टिविटी नेशनल है या एन्टी-नेशनल है, यह फैसला तो लोग करें, मैं तो यह कहने के मूड में नहीं हूँ। 51 ट्रेनों को लूटाना नेशनल एक्ट है या डाइनामाइट केस का मुल्जिम हो जाए, यह नेशनल एक्ट है ऐसा आदमी 16 मर्तबा ऐसे इलाके में जाएँ, जहाँ पर आग लगी हुई है, यह कहाँ तक ठीक है। आप क्यों नहीं गये पासवान साहब या और क्यों नहीं गये? यह चीज जरा शक में डालती है। जब ये अन्डरग्राउंड थे तो इन पर चार्ज लग चुके हैं और उन को वे साफ नहीं कर पाए हैं मुल्क के सामने। जब ये गवर्नमेंट में थे, मिनिस्ट्री में थे तो गंभीर चाफ़िज हाउस के फ्लोर पर इन पर लगाये गये थे। और जिन को आज तक ये साफ नहीं कर पाये। तो इन की एक्टिविटीज से कुछ शक सा होता है ये अन्डरग्राउंड बातें करते हैं, यहाँ कुछ कहते हैं और करते कुछ हैं। इन के कहने में और करने में अन्तर है।... (व्यवधान)... कहने में और करने में अन्तर तो नहीं है, तो बड़ी गंभीर सूरत है। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह जो सरकार की पालिसी है कि जब आप बाहर लोगों को लूटाना नहीं चाहते, तो आप उनको उनकी जगहों से हटाना क्यों चाहते हैं दूसरे सूबों में बसाने के लिए, तो पहली बात तो यह है और दूसरी बात यह है कि आज चाहे यह कम्युनल पोलीशन न हो मगर आज अगर उन को वहाँ से हटाया गया और दूसरे सूबों में भेजा गया, तो मैं एक खुली हुई बात कह दूँ कि बंगाली तो जाएगा नहीं बिहार में बसने के लिए। बंगाली बिहार या उत्तर प्रदेश में बसने के लिए जाएंगे नहीं। अल्टी-मेटली जो वहाँ पर माइनोर्टी कम्युनिटी के आदमी मुसलमान होंगे जिनको कि आप कहते हैं कि 51 में आ गये, उनके बाद 56 या में 57 में आ गये (व्यवधान) मैं अपनी अक्ल के मुताबिक अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ, आप अपनी अक्ल के मुताबिक कह दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हात्वर : मुस्लिम भी बंगाली है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मैं बहुत साफ कहता हूँ। जब मैं कहता हूँ कि बंगाली, उस में हिन्दु और मुसलमान दोनों शामिल हैं। मैंने उस समय भी यह जुमला कहा था। उन लोगों को जो मुसलमान हैं जिनको कि आप कहते हैं कि 51 में आया 54 में आये, उनको दूसरी जगह आप बसाने की कोशिश करेंगे। जिस वक़्त आप उन मुसलमानों को बसाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो वह बीमारी दूसरे सूबों में भी फैलेगी और उसको फिर आप कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करेंगे दूसरे सूबों में भी यह बीमारी फैल सकती है जो कि बहुत खतरनाक बात होगी।

एक बात मैं निवेदन करूँगा। मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री की कंसलटेडिब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। उसमें इस सदन के उन माननीय सदस्य श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब जिनकी कि बकासत पासवान जी कर रहे हैं की बात पढ़ कर मैं हैरत में रहा गया।**

[श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां]

उन्होंने होम मिनिस्ट्री की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में कहा था कि नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन आई करोड की मेहनत है, इस मुद्दा की कोई घबहाहवा जीब है। कितनी खतरनाक और कितनी गलत बात है। इस हाउस का एक जिम्मेवार मेम्बर है जो कि सर्वनमेंट में एक मेम्बर रह चुका है वह यह बात कहता है। जब मैंने वह कहा कि 18 चक्कर लगाये तो पासवान साहब को माराजगी हुई मगर पासवान साहब क्या नार्थ इस्टर्न रीजन की पापुलेशन को घबहाहवा मेहनत कहना सर्व की बात नहीं है। यह बड़ी सर्वनाशक बात है। (व्यवधान) इसको हमने अखबार में पढ़ा है। (व्यवधान)**

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। कल मैंने इसी सदन में एक एलीमेशन लगाया था मिनिस्टर श्री जी० पी० एम० सिंह के खिलाफ**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसको एक्सपंज किया गया। आपके सेनेट्री साहब बैठे हुए हैं। उस समय यह कहा गया था कि यदि आप किसी मेम्बर के विरुद्ध, या किसी मिनिस्टर के विरुद्ध एलीमेशन लगाते हैं तो पूरी जवाबदेही लेकर के आप एलीमेशन लगाइये, नहीं तो उसको एक्सपंज किया जाएगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता कि यह जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं वे पूरी जवाबदेही के साथ कहें कि नार्थ फर्नांडीस एन्टी नेशनलिस्ट हैं, नहीं तो इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : यह मेरा अधिकार है। मैं अखबार से पढ़ कर के कह रहा हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में, डाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपा है। सारे अखबारों में छपा है। अखबारों से कोटेशन को देना मेरा अधिकार है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot make a speech merely based on a newspaper report. You have got to take the responsibility for making an allegation.....Therefore, I will expunge all those things for which you do not take any responsibility because it is not right to make allegations like this.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपकी इस रूलिंग के बाद अब इसके बाद से सदन में अखबार की न्यूज को कोट नहीं किया जा सकेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can quote from the newspapers. But the point is that certain allegations....

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: I named the newspapers—Hindustan Times and Times of India. I am quoting from newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You named the newspapers, but you are quoting from the newspaper, an allegation against an hon. Member. Even if there is an allegation against you, it will be stopped. But if you take responsibility for the allegation you have made against hon. George Fernandes, I have no objection; you should also give notice. You must inform me that you are going to bring such allegations against any other Member. So, this is the parliamentary practice. And so, I would request you to avoid allegations against another Member. (Interruptions) I have given my decision.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। आपने हम को दस मिनट के बाद रोक दिया था और आपने कहा था कि दस मिनट हो चुके हैं अब और समय नहीं मिलेगा। माननीय सदस्य को आप कितना समय देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very careful. He started at 4.29. If this had not started, I would have rung the bell. He started at 4.29; he can go upto 4.39. In the meantime, this started. Therefore, he can take these 3 or 4 minutes. Let us be charitable and good to Mr. Khan.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि असम की हालत काफी दिन से खराब थी। हम असम के बारे में चर्चा करते रहे। उसी दौरान में होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी कहते रहे कि यह बड़ा सेंसेटिव एरिया है, इसकी हम को बड़ी निगरानी रखनी है, यह मर्ज दूसरी जगह न फैले इसको हम को देखना है। लेकिन एक रात सो कर उठे तो मालूम हुआ कि—त्रिपुरा में दो ढाई हजार आदमी कत्ल कर दिए गए हैं, लाखों आदमियों को घर से बेघरवार कर दिया गया है। इस कदम सेंसेटिव एरिया होते हुए भी बराबर की स्टेड में इतना बड़ा जैनीसाइड हो जाए तो

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है, सेंटर है या राज्य सरकार है। मुझे जानकारी है कि जिस दिन यह बाका हुआ उस दिन मुख्य मंत्री दिल्ली में थे और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का चार्ज ऐसे मिनिस्टर के पास था जो उन लोगों से ताल्लुक रखता था, उनका रिप्रिजेंटिव था जिन्होंने यह जेनोसाइड किया।

अभी मेरे दास्त ने कहा कि वहाँ पर 36 घंटे बाद पुलिस की मदद पहुँची। मुझे जानकारी है कि जो मिनिस्टर इनचार्ज थे उस वक्त त्रिपुरा में उन्होंने सात इंस्ट्रक्शंस पुलिस को भेजे कि गोली न चले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इतना बड़ा जेनोसाइड होता रहा, कत्लेआम होता रहा, बंदों को आग लगाई जाती रही, इस सब को रोकने के लिए कितनी गोलीया चलाई गई उन लोगों को बचाने के लिए? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कौन इस सब के लिए जिम्मेदार है?

मैं ने यह भी पढ़ा है कि वहाँ की सरकार ने 1978, 1979 और 1980 में भी सेंटर से मदद की मांग की थी। 1980 में तो आप थे। इतना बड़ा जेनोसाइड हो जाए आपकी नाक के नीचे, इतनी जानें चली जाए, इतनी ज्यादा डिस्टर्बेंस हो जाए, तो इस भव की कही न कही तो जिम्मेदारी आयाद होती है, इस जेनोसाइड के लिए कोई न कोई तो जिम्मेदार है ही, किसी न किसी की गफलत में तो इतना बड़ा बाका हुआ है।

महज इन चर्चाओं से, स्टेटमेंट दे देने से कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हाथ काट देगी, गर्दन काट देगी, सिर काट देगी काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप कोई ठोस कदम उठाएँ। कौन जिम्मेदार है इस गडबडी के लिए, इसका पता लगाएँ और उनको जिम्मेदार ठहराएँ। ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाएँ ताकि वहाँ पर अमन और चैन की लौ लगे। गाम ले मक्के, उनको राहत पहुँचाई जा सके ताकि आप को भी भौवा मिले कि आप वह जो अर्नाइवेलेंड एरिया है उस में डिवेलपमेंट के काम कर सके ताकि उन लोगों की नाराजगी दूर हो और वे सही रास्ते पर आ सकें।

SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem).
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Halder is of great national importance and none can have any doubt about the efficacy of this discussion at this juncture here on the floor of this House.

For the past 8 months the agitation in North-Eastern States is spreading

like wild fire. Initially it was a socio-economic problem. But because of the inaction of the then Janata-Lok Dal Government in finding a lasting solution to this problem and because of the encouragement of certain foreign powers, the crisis has deepened. The raging Assam agitation is a classic example of the ineffective functioning of the Janata-Lok Dal Government. After the defeat in the Parliamentary Elections, on account of political interference from the opposition parties, this socio-economic issue has become a political wrangle.

If steps are taken to abolish starvation from the country, it will be welcomed by all. If measures are adopted for abolishing poverty and for bringing the common people on par with the affluent sections of society, without resort to violent means, that would also be welcomed. Now, is the time for the Opposition Parties to shed all their differences and function unitedly in the interests of national integrity and freedom. The Assam agitation should prompt the Opposition Parties to think in this direction.

Arignar Anna used to say that the condition that prevails in the country acts as the constraint on the thinking of a nation. Our hon. Home Minister has categorically stated about the interference of foreign powers in the agitation in North-eastern States. I would refer to what our Information and Broadcasting Minister, Shri Sathu has said in a recent Conference. Taking advantage of the deteriorating law and order situation, the foreign powers are keen to dismember this area from India. There is also international conspiracy to create nation-States within Indian Union. Our Home Minister has also warned foreign countries which are active in this matter. I welcome wholeheartedly the speedy steps being taken by our Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi to normalise the situation in these parts.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

Thandai Periyar used to say that giving succour to the suffering millions should be the primary duty of everyone of us and not giving protection to one's religion. Here I am reminded of what Mr. Walter Crankail, Radio Commentator of Columbia Radio in the U.S.A. has said about our Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi in her own inimitable manner, with an ever-smiling face, without any hesitation, is trying to discharge her onerous responsibilities. She is firm in her ideas and ideals. At the same time, she gives a patient hearing to the viewpoints of those experienced in Statecraft. But she is not a handmaid of others. She is acting independently relying on her unshaken convictions arrived after deep thinking. No power on earth can shake her or destroy her. Once she decides to act, she acts unswervingly.

It is time that our opposition parties realise their responsibilities to the nation. If the situation in Assam and other north-eastern States is allowed to continue, I am afraid that political parties thriving on such agitations will not hesitate to create chaotic conditions in other States also. We should see that our country's respect among the comity of nations is not sullied by our continuing this kind of agitation in North-Eastern States. I assure the unstinted cooperation and support of D.M.K. to all the steps that the Centre may take in curbing this dangerous trend in these parts of our country. Since it is no longer an issue of just North-eastern States and it has assumed national significance, the Opposition Parties should change their outlook. The situation in Assam is grave. The strike that is going on there has led to serious losses in the distribution of crude oil and other petroleum product. Though work is going on in Digboi and Gauhati Refineries, since December last, no petroleum products are coming out of Assam. Yet, the Centre is supplying to this area the requirements of petrol, gasoline, kero-

sene oil etc. On account of this kind of inability to take petroleum products out of Assam, the monthly loss is reported to be of the order of Rs. 350 crores—Rs. 100 crores from petroleum products and Rs. 250 crores due to production loss. The Government may meet the shortage by imports of crude oil, but that will deplete our foreign exchange resources.

The Co-ordinating Committee has recommended the inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 45 lakhs of scheduled tribes working in the Tea Gardens of Assam. The Government of India should accede to this legitimate demand of the scheduled tribes people working in the Tea Gardens.

The D.M.K. will offer its unqualified support to the Centre if any State in the country raises the banner of secession. If anyone tries to make political profiteering in a national problem, it is equal to a crime committed against the interests of the nation. It is not that the ruling party alone is responsible for this serious situation in Assam and other eastern part of States. It has become grave because of the failure and inaction of the opposition parties which were in power then when the agitation started as a socio-economic problem. It must be borne in mind that only when nation is there you can have your house and when you have your house you can have a roof. Bearing this in mind, all the political parties in the country should extend full cooperation to the Government which is endeavouring to settle the disputes amicably and put an end to this agitation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में जिस संकल्प पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उसके बारे में चन्द सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

प्रश्न आज पूर्वांचल का नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की अखंडता का है। हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में हमारी यह परिकल्पना रही है कि काश्मीर से केप कामोरिन तक और आसाम से पश्चिम की अन्तिम सीमा तक फैला हुआ भूभाग एक अखंड

देश है। लेकिन 1977 के बाद देश में कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकत पनपीं जिन्होंने क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं को ज्यादा प्रकट किया। हम क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं, क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं को प्राप्ताहित करने से कहीं राष्ट्रीय भावना गौण न हो जाये।

और यही हुआ। सब से पहले सी० पी० एम० ने अधिक स्टेट आटोनोमी की बात कही। श्री ज्योति बसु ने कई बार कहा कि हमें अपनी सीमा पर रखने के लिए बार्डर सिक्कुरिटी फोर्स चाहिए। इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? हम सभी एक अखंड भारत के नागरिक हैं और संविधान के अनुसार सभी राज्य एक दूसरे के साथ सम्बद्ध हैं। अधिक स्टेट आटोनोमी की मांग से ही पृथक्तावादी भावनाओं का अंकुर उत्पन्न हुआ। आसाम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और अरुणाचल प्रदेश आदि जो हमारे पूर्वांचल की स्टेट्स हैं उनमें आर्थिक समस्यायें बहुत जर्बंदस्त पैमाने पर मौजूद हैं उन के अवसंरचनायें वारे में वारे में मौज्जिमम लोगों ने कहा है। मैं अब के साथ आप के सामने कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो उधर बैठने वाले हैं और अपने को सी० पी० एम० कहते हैं, इस सारे मुवमेंट के पीछे तमाम सी० पी० एम० का और बंगालियों का हाथ है जिन्होंने आदिवासियों की हर चीज का वहाँ ढाँप दिया है। इसके लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार सी० पी० एम० के लोग और बंगाली लोग हैं। मैं तो बराबर यह कहता हूँ और प्रधान मंत्री ने बराबर उन आन्दोलनकारियों को लिए दरवाजा खोल कर रखा है चूँकि हम जानते हैं कि लड़ाई से किसी चीज का अन्त नहीं होता है, न किसी समस्या को ही सुलझाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जार्ज फरनांडीज साहब 16 बार वहाँ क्यों गए हैं। एक रिपोर्ट आई है कि इस में विदेशियों का हाथ है। 1 जून 1980 पैट्रियट अखबार में यह निकला है —

“Unaccounted US dollars detected—According to intelligence reports here, unaccounted dollars have been recovered in Assam from most unusual places. The first clue was found with a taxi driver on whom a good number of dollar bills were found. Subsequently dollars were found with a pan shopkeeper too. The Union Home Minister has been informed. Sources say that the dollars are a part of the wages paid to the agitators in Assam. It is rumoured that the Assam agitators have with them huge funds estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs. According to uncon-

firmed reports, AASU leader, P.K. Mahato had been to Calcutta recently and established contact with certain Naxalite elements in West Bengal, apart from meeting Lok Dal and Janata leaders.”

यदि यह स्टेटमेंट सत्य है तो इस बात को कहने में हम को थोड़ी सी भी हिचक नहीं है कि इसके पीछे तमाम विरोधियों का हाथ है। इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं। कहीं सी० आई० ए० के रूप में, कहीं चीन के दबाल के रूप में ये लोग हमारे आदिवासियों भाइयों को बरगला रहे हैं। यदि यह स्टेटमेंट करेक्ट है तो इस में उन लोगों का हाथ है।

मैं एक चीज और स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत अहम् सवाल है और इस सवाल को एक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य, नेशनल ड्यूटी के रूप में हम को लेना चाहिए। या नहीं कि कांग्रेस (आई) क्या कर रही है? या सी पी एम क्या कर रही है, बल्कि जैसा कि हमारे डागा साहब ने प्रस्ताव किया है, नान-पॉलिटिकल ढंग से इस को स्टार्ट किया जाय और इन समस्याओं में कोई भी पॉलिटिक्स की बू नहीं आनी चाहिए। विपिन पाल दास साहब ने इस समस्या को कैसे सुलझाया जाय, इसके लिए चन्द सुझाव दिए थे। श्रियातन एवं आसाम के लीडरों को सुझाव दिया था कि किन को फारेनर कहें और किन को स्थानीय मानें? उन का कहना था कि 1951 के सेन्सस में जो लोग हैं उन को वहाँ का सिटिजनप कारर द और 51 से 61 के बीच में जो आए हैं उन को भी हम सिटिजनशिप दे दें, लेकिन 71 के बाद के लोगों को कहा गया कि किसी भी तरह सिटिजनशिप नहीं दिया जाय। ऐसी स्थिति में उनको दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी बसाने बान हो सकती है और यह जरूरी बात है। जो बंगाला देश से रिफ्यूजी बन कर आए उनकी आबादी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और वहाँ आदिवासियों पर बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिए उनका सर्वांगीण विकास वहाँ करावइये और 71 के बाद जो लोग वहाँ आए हैं उनका दूसरे प्रान्तों में शेर करइये दूसरे प्रान्तों में बसाइये क्योंकि यह भारत की समस्या है, केवल पूर्वांचल की नहीं है और केवल एक ही प्रान्त में इसका भार नहीं हो सकता है। जो प्रदर्शनकारी हमारे भाई हैं उन से मैं मार्मिक अपील करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके साथ बातचीत के लिए दरवाजा खोल रखा है। एक जगह पर बैठ कर बात कर लें। उनकी सामाजिक और राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक समस्याओं के लिए लड़ें नहीं बल्कि हल निकालें। कांग्रेस उनकी हमेशा वकालत करती रही है। यही चन्द सुझाव हैं जिन्हें आपके सामने रखा है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that in the North-Eastern Zone, it is almost 10 months that this situation of de-stabilisation has been there and the whole region is in turmoil. In spite of the fact that the entire country is expressing its concern and all political parties also are trying to find some solution, the solution has not yet been found.

While discussing this issue, we have to be very careful. It is not a question of making any allegation against any political party or against the people of any region. It is unfortunate that those very people who say that the issue should be treated as a non-political issue and above party line, try to make allegations against certain political parties. By this way, you cannot solve the problem.

On account of this movement, certain serious things have come to the notice of the country and we should take note of those.

We should appreciate that in that part of the country, because of certain situation and certain background, may be historical or socio-economic, there are certain apprehensions, fear, doubts and anger in the minds of the people. If the entire people somehow feel strongly then we cannot deal with this kind of a situation with the help of Police, Army and by repressive measures. It has to be solved in an amicable way, in a national manner, within the framework of our national values and policies and in a spirit of accommodation and adjustment. That is the thing that is required there. If some feel that only a small section of people are agitated over this issue, it is wrong. Somehow, the entire population in that part of the country is involved whether they are youth, students, women, children, Government officials, or non-Government officials. Otherwise, to sustain a movement for 10 months is not an easy task. The 1942 movement could not go beyond four or five months. This movement is going on for a long

time. Therefore, we must understand the gravity of the situation. The Prime Minister has announced time and again that the Government has no intention to bring about a solution in any repressive manner. The Prime Minister is seriously concerned because she tried to consult political parties collectively, individually, tried to talk to those people who are in the movement, sent people to make studies on the spot. I think the time has come when all of us should put our heads together to find an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the people in that part of the country.

Sir, I would say that while finding a solution certain basic and fundamental things must be accepted. No, 1 is that the Government must make it very clear that there will be no compromise on this principle. If anybody objects and says that people from other parts of the country will not be allowed to live in that part of the country, it is a very major mistake, it will go against our national interest. In Assam, or for that purpose, in any part of the country people belonging to any other part of the country have got equal rights to go there and live as brothers and sisters with equal rights. Many of our Assamese brothers and sisters are living in different parts of the country. This thing must be made very clear and there cannot be any compromise on this.

Another thing is that there cannot be any deliberate movement against a particular community, whether it is a linguistic minority or a religious minority. There cannot be any movement and that cannot be encouraged and should not be supported. If there is a movement against any community, this should be condemned because this will not help our national unity and national integration.

I have been reading in the newspapers that the Prime Minister is planning to go to Assam again. If she goes, it will be welcome, but the Prime Minister should come out with certain very categorical statements

now. No. 1 is that the Prime Minister must again assure the people living in that part of the country, that their cultural heritage will not be in any case in danger, their language and their identity will not be in danger and Government will take all necessary steps to the satisfaction of the people in that area and that they will be given full safeguards. No. 2 is, they have a very genuine fear. From their own experience for the last many years, even after 1971, there has been an influx of population from across the border. They have a fear that unauthorised foreigners have been coming and the Government have totally failed to prevent unauthorised foreigners coming to our country. This is a serious situation not only in North-Eastern zone, but in any part of the country, on our western border, northern border and eastern border. No Government worth the name should allow unauthorised foreigners to come to our country and also later on indulge in any kind of activities. The Government will have to ensure, and I must say that the Government must come out with a clear statement that the borders will be totally sealed and no unauthorised persons will be allowed to come into the country. Only the people with valid passports, visa and other necessary documents can be allowed to come, not otherwise. If they had come as unauthorised persons after 1971, the Government must take the issue with the Bangladesh Government. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel had said that 'after partition, if the lives and honour of our brothers and sisters living across the borders are in danger, they are our brothers and sisters and so we would give them full protection and we will stand by them.' Because they belong to a different religion, if they are subjected to any kind of difficulties and if they have fear of the elimination of their religion or their lives in Bangladesh, or for that purpose in any country, the Government must take up this issue strongly with the Government of Bangladesh and tell them that this should not happen.

The third thing I would like to say is that those who are agitating should also call off this movement. A solution has to be found. If they go on agitating and if they paralyse the entire machinery, it is going to harm their interests also. After ten months of agitation, the entire Government machinery is paralysed, almost the entire business is paralysed. That is going to cause severe harm to the people living in that part and also the other parts of the country. Therefore, after this assurance of the Prime Minister, the movement must be called off by its leaders. so that the necessary atmosphere is created for an amicable settlement across the Table.

All the political parties have expressed their strong opinion that some solution has to be found of this issue. If the leaders of the movement are putting forward some demand, if they feel that certain leaders have to be released so that a conducive atmosphere may be created, Government should not make it a prestige issue.

I will not say that the entire movement consists of elements which are secessionist, communal and chauvinistic. This kind of language should not be used, I am not a party to that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It does not serve any purpose.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I entirely agree with you.

We should also see the aspirations and the strong feelings of the people there. However, there is a possibility that secessionist elements are trying to take advantage of this kind of difficult situation. That should not be allowed because on our borders there are enemies who would be very happy if there is destabilisation in that part of the country so that they can take advantage of it. That should not be allowed. So, the secessionist elements should be dealt with firmly.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYA RAO (Karimnagar): I am very happy that

[Shri M. Satyanaraya Rao]

Mr. Halder has brought this resolution in this House to draw the attention not only of this hon. House, but the whole nation to it.

I am very sorry that Mr. Parulekar was saying something against Mr. H. C. Sarin. I was trying to draw the attention of the Chair even then. If this goes on record, if it is published, you will be encouraging the movement, and not helping the situation. I do not know whether there was any conversation at all. Even if there was, it should not have been mentioned in this House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: To try and depend upon some foreigners....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I did not rely upon any report. I relied upon the statement made by one of the hon. lady Members of this House, Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, to whom Mr. Sarin told this. It was not hearsay, I heard it from her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and take appropriate action.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYA RAO: You know the situation there, it is very serious. That is why I was trying to draw the attention of the Chair even then, but I could not succeed. Anyhow, I request you to see that that remark is expunged in the interests of the nation.

Shri Chandrajit Yadav was saying that the situation should be kept above the party level. This should not be politicalised at all. It is not in the interest of our nation. I know the feelings of the people. You know that we started an agitation in Telengana and at that time also, people blamed us because it always happens that in an agitation, some anti-social and anti-national elements try to take undue advantage of the situation. That does not mean that these people

are not having any national outlook at all. Some people may be there who are playing some mischief. I would request the Home Minister to find out who are the elements behind it and punish them. As Mr. Khan was telling, I am always hearing from the hon. Minister and his senior colleague that there is some foreign power behind it. The time has come now when you must categorically tell this House as to which power is behind it. We told our External Affairs Minister, when we were talking about our relationship with China and other neighbouring countries, that such secessionist elements should not be encouraged, whether it is in the North-eastern region or Kashmir or anywhere else.

Apart from the foreigners issue, the main problem, I think, is linked with the economic development. As a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, I had the opportunity to visit almost the whole of the North-eastern region. As I said, we started our agitation in Telengana in the name of development of that region, because that region was neglected economically, socially and politically and in every respect. As Mr. Yadav said, we could sustain that agitation for a long time just like the present agitation in the North-eastern region. That shows that there is some deep feeling in the minds of the people that they have been completely neglected economically, socially and politically. This aspect should also be taken into consideration. I request the Government to see to it that the development activities are taken immediately in that region. There are no roads, no railway lines. Even after 33 years since Independence, the poor people could not see a railway line. The communication facilities are not at all there. Immediately, steps should be taken to lay roads and railway lines. Let us not bother about the allocation made in the Railway Budget. You can divert funds from the developed States to this region so that their problems can be

solved. If you want to go to Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura or Meghalaya, it takes about three or four days. The poor people cannot go by planes. The earliest they can go is by roads. I am not talking about the big people like MPs. I am talking about the common people, people who live there. I request that the whole hon. House should insist on the economic development of that region.

Mr. Parulekar and Dr. Swamy went to Tripura. They do not belong to the ruling party, they are opposition leaders and they themselves said that the Chief Minister has utterly failed, he could not maintain law and order. Although our forces like BSF and CRPF were there, he could not utilise their services. He is responsible for this. I agree that there is something wrong with the Chief Minister and his party. I know that there are some squabbles between the parties there and because of the political bickerings between the parties, this situation has arisen.

With regard to Manipur, I had been there as I said. Manipur people are peace-loving people. I was really surprised when I saw that this agitation, secessionist movement is going on there. The poor people there are being provoked by certain elements. Culturally also, the Manipuris are bound to the mainland. In Mizoram and other places, the tribals are there, some missionaries are working and the schools are mostly run by these missionaries and they are propagating their own religion. We are not bothered about it. Let them have their own religion and all these things. But you interfere in this way. It is a very dangerous situation.

The whole House should be united on this. Let us not quarrel among ourselves saying, "You are responsible". Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan was saying that it is the Congress party which is responsible. After all, all of you are old Congressmen. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav was the General Secretary of the Congress Party; he

was a Minister here. We used to get inspiration from him. We used to go to him often. That is applicable to everybody, including Mr. Charan Singh. He was also in the Congress party. Mr. Ravindra Varma was also there. So, don't blame unnecessarily. But it is a fact that this Government inherited this problem from the Janata Government. It is during the Janata rule that this situation had arisen. For four months, they could not take any proper steps; they could not control the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri was also in the Congress Party.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYA RAO: Everybody was in the Congress party.

I conclude by saying, let us discuss this matter dispassionately and let us try to help the poor people of the North-eastern region. Economic development is the only solution. Otherwise, there is no solution. That is my request to the House. Let us be united on this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Halder, the mover of the resolution for bringing forward this resolution before the House and highlighting the problem that we are facing today in the North-eastern region of our country.

This problem poses before us the basic issues that exist from the very beginning of India's glorious past, unity of Indian culture and tradition on one side and diversity of culture and religion, ways of life, etc. on the other side. These two aspects of unity and diversity have been many times coming into play and the solution of that problem has been depending on the strength or weakness of our country at any particular given moment of our history.

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

The second problem here is the partition of India in 1947 and the way, on the basis of religion, compromising with the Britishers, our country was partitioned. Bengal was partitioned; Punjab was partitioned. And up till now, the after-effects of that partition cannot be said to have been done away with. We are still facing that problem. Pakistan was formed to stop that problem. But the problem still remains.

The third problem is the legacy of the capitalist path of development that we are following since Independence. Unemployment went on rising; prices went on rising; wealth was being concentrated in the hands of a few and poverty was for the many. So, whenever any problem arises, the unemployed youth, the immobilised youth, participate in any such movement which may have some legitimacy but which in most cases gets derailed and we find that happening when job reservation for certain sections of the people is made, when some communal or religious issue springs up, when some linguistic issue springs up and the like.

Here, the issue of foreigners has sprung up. It is not limited to the issue of foreigners now. The present situation has now engulfed the whole of the North-eastern region, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and now Tripura. In today's papers we have read that one CPM MLA's family members, six of them, have been murdered in Tripura. An Adivasi family had given shelter to this family of six persons. They were murdered; they could not be saved. Even the Adivasi family who gave shelter to this family were brutally assaulted.

There is another aspect—that the tradition of Gandhi is still being followed. But five CPI members in Assam, four of them Assamese, have been killed by Assamese for having

dared to protect non-Assamese, both Hindus and Muslims. In Assam, CPM workers have been killed. I wish that the biggest Party of the country, the ruling Party of the country, could give us some names of martyrs so that we can believe that the Gandhi tradition is still being followed by them and that they are there to protect the minorities either in Assam or Tripura! Even now I wish the Minister will give us some names—because this is what is required here, not only to lament that the foreigners issue is not there.

I would say that the solution has to be a political one, not non-political. It has to be political. The solution has to be political, but of course on non-Party basis, on national basis, through a national dialogue. It is a political problem. The problem of unemployment is a political problem; the problem of the fear of cultural domination is a political problem, and has to be resolved politically, though the country has to take a united stand on this issue. We all know that no single Party can dare say that it has got a cut-and-dry solution for this, because there cannot be any cut-and-dry solution. Some accommodation is bound to take place. We all will have to accommodate the entire population of Assam or the North-eastern region. We will have to accommodate each other mutually and the population there will have to be assured against future inroads on their cultural heritage or rights or economic interests or social mode of living, etc. In such a situation I think the stage has now come where this House ~~Itself~~, the Lok Sabha, should unanimously appeal, on the one side, to the Government to decide to take political initiative—not through repression but through persuasion, through dialogue. I think the Prime Minister has repeatedly been saying that she has never closed the path of dialogue, that she is always ready for it; that is good for the country. So, Government will have to take the initiative, backed by

the unanimous voice of the House. On the other side I want that the House should unanimously decide to request the people of that region—the eastern region—to suspend all movements and discuss all the issues which are at stake, all the issues which are involved, around a table, so that they can know that for every single just demand of theirs, the entire nation is behind them, the entire Parliament is behind them, that they are not alone and that their just demands, their legitimate demands will be looked after by the whole country, by the whole Parliament.

So, on this two-pronged appeal, I think we should unanimously decide. But when I say that repressive measure should be stopped entirely I cannot dare say that the Army should be withdrawn from there because I am afraid that today if you withdraw it, tomorrow thousands may be butchered simply massacred. I cannot dare say that, sitting here in Delhi or somewhere else. Thousands of lives are involved; they are being butchered. That is the tragedy.

Here, again I will say that from among the ruling Party members, not a single voice was raised against the Youth Congress (I) who launched a counter-movement in Bengal that all traffic to Assam should be stopped, trucks should be stopped, trains should be disrupted and stopped, that nothing should go to Assam. Who were doing it? It is the ruling Party men in West Bengal. So some Bengalis wanted to fight the Assamese belonging to the Party which is ruling in Delhi. I would make an appeal to the Prime Minister. I think some self-discipline should come about. Someone should say that it was a mistake. Someone should pick up the courage to say that it was a mistake so that no one else, no other Party, no other individual can dare do such things in future—because it goes against our national interest, it goes against our national integrity, it goes against our nationhood. It is not a minority party. It

is the ruling party at the Centre. (Interruptions) Thousand of lives have been lost. That is the situation. Had there been no Left Front Government in West Bengal to stem the tide, if, suppose, the West Bengal Government had fallen a victim to the temptation of going with the popular mood, what would have happened? The whole of north India would have been in flames. Lakhs of non-Bengalis would have been forced out of West Bengal. Then, what would have happened to the entire region? So, all glory to that Government who have boldly faced it. The ruling party at Delhi wavered, but the Left Front Government of West Bengal could not be lured and they faced it boldly.

I wish that this House takes a unanimous stand on the Resolution moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, that this House, including the ruling party accepts this Resolution unanimously. It should pick up courage. Some formality may be there. Here the Government is not being condemned. Some basic things are being re-stated. I think the ruling party should accept the Resolution and the nation, through this Parliament, should unitedly raise its one voice for solving the problem, for saving the integrity of the country. Foreign hands are there. Foreign hands have been there since long. When late Shri Kailash Nath Katju was the Home Minister, in this very august House he had stated that U.S.-made arms and ammunition had been seized from the rebels—in the very beginning of the rebellion in Nagaland when there was no separate identity of Nagaland; at that time, late Shri K. N. Katju had made this statement on the floor of this House, and the U. S Government gave the explanation that the arms were left by their jawans after the Second World War in the jungles and they were those arms. So, foreign hands have been there, and they are there. And they are for dis-integrating our country. We must save our national integrity, we must preserve the unity of India. There should be no wavering on that point. There must be a firm

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

voice of this House that, at no cost, there shall be weakness on the part of any one of us or on the part of this House. It must be a united voice, with this united composition. Again I appeal that, forgetting the party differences but taking a firm political stand, this House should unanimously adopt this Resolution, to be a beginning for future united stand on such national issues where the integrity of the country is concerned.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The number of Members yet to speak is about ten. After the Members have spoken, the Minister will intervene, and immediately after that, the Mover of the Resolution, Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder, will reply. Today the time at our disposal was only one hour and 58 minutes. That is over now. Now, I would like to know the sense of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By how much? In that case, it has to be continued on the next occasion.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): What about the next Resolution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I propose that the time be extended by one hour, and we can continue this Resolution on the next occasion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the pleasure of the House is to extend it by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not by one and half hours?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One hour is enough. So, it is extended by one hour.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will it be continued next time or today it is being extended?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not being extended for today; today it will be over at 6 p.m.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Then what about the other Resolution?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will come up.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: How will that come up next time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because of extended time, the Resolution can come up.

Mr. Tariq Anwar.

श्री तारिक अन्वर (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस आन्दोलन को शुरू हुए करीब एक साल हो गया है, लेकिन अभी तक इसका कोई समाधान नहीं निकला है। जब हमारी सरकार नहीं से पेश आती है, तो विरोधी दल कहते हैं कि सरकार कोई कड़ा रुख नहीं अपनाती है। और जब सरकार कोई कड़ा रुख अपनाने की बात करती है, तो कहा जाता है कि कड़ा रुख अपनाने से आन्दोलन समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि विरोधी दल के लोग बतायें कि आखिर इस आन्दोलन का समाधान कैसे निकलेगा-कौन सा रास्ता अपनाया जाये, कौन सा ढंग अपनाया जाये, जिससे इस समस्या को सुलझाया जा सके।

अभी कुछ साधियों ने कहा है कि इस आन्दोलन के पीछे जहाँ विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ हो सकता है, वहीं हमारे अपने कुछ साथी भी हैं, जो इस भाग से खेल रहे हैं और भाग सँकने का काम कर रहे हैं। शायद उन लोगों को पता नहीं है कि जिस भाग से वे लोग हाथ सँक रहे हैं, कल वही भाग उनके घरों को ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश को जला कर राख कर देगी।

भासाम विधान सभा को भंग नहीं किया गया है, उसको सस्पेंड किया गया है। हमारा सुझाव है कि वहाँ पर पापुलर सरकार बने और उसके माध्यम से इस समस्या का समाधान निकाला जाये।

एक और बात भी विचारणीय है। अगर इस आन्दोलन के पीछे विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ नहीं है, तो सवाल यह है कि इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन पिछले एक साल से चल रहा है, वहां का सारा कारोबार ठप्प है, किसी तरह की धार्मिक प्रगति नहीं हो रही है, सब काम रुका हुआ है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद लाखों लाख रुपये इस आन्दोलन पर खर्च हो रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी दौलत, इतना ज्यादा रुपया कहाँ से आ रहा है, किन स्रोतों से आ रहा है, इसकी जानकारी भी जरूर लेनी चाहिए।

यह आन्दोलन आसू द्वारा, आसाम के छात्रों द्वारा, चलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन अगर वहां के अल्पसंख्यक--भाषायी और धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक, यानी बंगाली भाई, मुसलमान और नेपाली हिन्दू, और दूसरे गैर-आसामी--कोई आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं, तो आसू आसामी छात्रों की ओर से उन पर जुल्म तो होता ही है, लेकिन ताजुब की बात यह है कि वहां की पुलिस भी उन पर गोलियां बरसाती है। 26 मई, 1980 को आस-आसाम माइनारिटी स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन के लोग अपनी मांगों को लेकर प्रदर्शन करना चाहते थे। परन्तु उसी दिन जान-बूझ कर आसू की ओर से भी एक प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया गया, जिसकी कोई पूर्व सूचना नहीं थी। यह इस लिए किया गया कि माइनारिटी स्टुडेंट्स की मांगों और उनके प्रदर्शन को काउंटर किया जा सके। इतना ही नहीं, उस प्रोसेशन को दबाने के लिए जहां एक तरफ आसू के छात्र लगे हुए थे कि अल्पसंख्यक छात्र जो अपने तरह-व्हाइट मांगों को लेकर प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे वे प्रदर्शन न कर सकें, वहां पुलिस ने भी उनके खिलाफ साजिश करके उन पर गोलियां चलाई और करीब दो सौ छात्र और जवान मारे गए या अभी तक वे लापता हैं। उनकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जो वह प्रोसेशन निकल रहा था तो कुछ जो वहां के असमी अफसर थे उनकी भी साजिश थी कि यह प्रोसेशन न निकले। उनकी मांगें जनता के बीच न आ सकें और वे अपनी भावनाओं को प्रकट न कर सकें। वहां के असमी अफसरों ने भी असम के छात्रों के साथ मिल कर इस प्रदर्शन को दबाने की कोशिश की। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इस बात की भी कोशिश हुई कि किसी तरह यह प्रोसेशन न निकले और वहां तक न पहुंचे। सब से बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि वहां के जो सचिव अफसर थे जो प्रोसेशन के विरोध में थे, नहीं चाहते थे कि प्रोसेशन वहां तक पहुंचे उन्होंने लिखित रूप में यह दिया :

'The processionists got back when they were told by writing that the minority communities of Assam have no right to enter any Government offices in Assam. A copy of his note in writing is attached herewith'.

इस तरह की बात जब होती है, जब सरकारी अफसर यह लिख कर देते हैं कि कोई भी अल्पसंख्यक अपना प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकता है, अपनी भावनाओं को प्रकट नहीं कर सकता है, तो यह बहुत ही विचारणीय बात है और सरकार को ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये, सबत कदम उठाने चाहिये।

26 मई को माइनोरिटीज के छात्रों का प्रदर्शन निकला, उनके प्रोसेशन को तूँड अफिम और सरकारी दफतर तक नहीं पहुंचने दिया गया। उन पर गोली बरसाई गई और जब वे लौटे तो घर पहुंचते समय भी रास्ते में आसू के सड़कों ने उनको मारा। उस में 16 नौजवान घायल हुए। इसके बाद ताजुब तो इस बात का है कि एक नौजवान जिस के पैर में गोली लगी थी और जो घायल हो गया था उस को अस्पताल में इलाज के लिए लाया गया। उसके पैर से गोली निकाल दी गई और ऐसा लग रहा था कि वह बच जाएगा लेकिन वहां अस्पताल के और दूसरे लोगों की साजिश से उसको अस्पताल से उठाकर ले जाया गया और उसकी जिस ढंग से मारा गया उससे इंसानियत के रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। न केवल उसकी आंख निकाल दी गई और उसके जोड़ जोड़ को काट डाला गया बल्कि इस तरह से उसको मारा गया और उनकी जान गई कि जिस का ब्यान नहीं किया जा सकता। यह जो आन्दोलन है यह इस बात का सबूत है कि किस ढंग से इंसानियत को वहां कुचला जा रहा है और मासूम लोगों को वहां कत्ल किया जा रहा है। इससे यह बात सिद्ध हो रही है कि इसके पीछे ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं जो किसी लक्ष्य कार्यक्रम या नीति को लेकर चल रहे हैं बल्कि उनका लक्ष्य यह है कि इस देश में एनाकी पैदा की जाए और जो इस देश में आपस में मिल जुल कर रहते हैं, पिछले तीस सालों की कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो हमें हिन्दू मुसलमानों को, सिख इसाईयों को, पिछड़ी जाति और ऊंची जातियों को, हर प्रान्त और भाषा के बोलने वालों को एक साथ मिल कर चलना सिखाया था आज उनको टुकड़ों टुकड़ों में बांटने की कोशिश हो रही है। कहीं भाषा, कहीं धर्म कहीं प्रान्त के नाम पर इस देश को बांटने की कोशिश हो रही है।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को बहुत सोच समझ कर जरूर कदम उठाना चाहिए लेकिन कब तक इस तरह से हाथों पर हाथ धरे रहेंगे? कब तक ऐसे लोगों के भरोसे पर वहां के लाखों लोगों को छोड़ देंगे? आखिर सरकार का यह फर्ज होता है कि चाहे वह अल्पसंख्यक हों या बहुसंख्यक हों, उन की वह हिफाजत करे, उन के जान व माल की तथा उन की इज्जत व आबरू की हिफाजत करे। यह सरकार की दायिरी है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से चाहता हूं कि कोई भी कदम वह सोच समझ कर उठाए और ऐसा माहौल पैदा करे जिस से

[श्री तारिक अमनवर]

वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यक महसूस करें कि वे सुरक्षित हैं, उन की इज्जत व भावना सुरक्षित है, महफूज है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, और सरकार से आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Resolution moved by my esteemed friend, comrade K. C. Halder.

Sir, you would agree with me that the Resolution is not only comprehensive but timely and appropriate. The Resolution aims not at hurling any allegation or any aspersion against any party or against any group. Rather the main object or the principal object of the Resolution is to rouse the national consciousness on the very vital problem that faces the nation today. It is not the question of agitation of Assam alone. It is unfortunate that many of my hon'ble friends have discussed the matter only in the context of the Assam situation. The entire Resolution speaks of the explosive situation of the entire North-Eastern region comprising of five States and two Union territories. You would agree with me that the entire North East area is in ferment and in the grip of mass turbulence. This explosive situation has posed a certain very fundamental question pertaining to the Indian polity itself. Now, I implore the entire House to have a comprehensive view of the problem and search for a real answer to the question which this situation of North East region has posed today. This answer is necessary not only for the solution of the immediate problem but for the wider interest of the nation's unity, integrity and solidarity.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the basic common feature of the situation that has developed in the North Eastern region today. The agitation against the 'so-called only' demand of expulsion or deportation of the so-called foreign nationals has

spread in all the five States and two Union territories. There is one significant point to be taken note of, that is, the synchronisation of the movement, the question of identity of slogan and the identity of the strategy of the agitation. It is not limited only to Assam, Manipur or Tripura. My attempt and endeavour to bring it to the notice of the Home Minister is to urge the government even at this late stage of development to take a comprehensive view of the situation of the North Eastern region. There has been a coordinated and well-concerted action on the part of the agitationists. It is admitted today that the vanguard of the agitation is provided by the students, students not only of Assam but the students of the entire region have been involved to a large or small extent in the movement and a consistent effort is there to coordinate these movements. The formation of NERSU (North Eastern Region Students Union) is a pointer to this that the attempt of the agitationists is to have a concerted agitation and coordinated activity. Sir, insurgency is another aspect of the movement. I say that I quite agree with Mr. Chandrajeet Yadav that all are not involved in insurgency, but insurgencies are there. One particular aspect has to be taken note of, that insurgency has also been taking shape. There is the PLA in Manipur; there is Tripura Sena in Tripura; there is MNF in Mizoram; there is the Naga National Council in Nagaland. Efforts are also being made to organise armed volunteer force under the aegis of AASV; there are efforts made by Amara Bengal to create disorder which is parochial; they are raising slogans and taking to all sorts of subversive activities which are also very much harmful. It has been brought to the notice of the Home Minister a few days ago that SSLA, that is, Seven Sisters Liberation Army organisation is there with a headquarter, which will serve as a focal point for these insurgency activities. And we find that behind these insurgencies and parochial and separatist tendencies there is a linkage of foreign

powers with these agitations. And the hon. Minister had to admit some days ago that the Government is quite well aware of the 'Operation Brahmaputra'. It is quite known for some time that efforts have been made by them to constitute Assam as a separate State, outside India altogether. Therefore, Sir, these are the portents; these are the symptoms of danger; these are danger signals. No Indian citizen who wants the integrity of India would tolerate these things. The integrity of India and the solidarity of India is our supreme concern.

Here I wish to urge upon the Government to realise this great danger. It is not a question of Bengalis fighting Assamese. It is not a question of tribals versus non-tribals. It is a question of social tension which has been created, a great conflict which has been generated among the ethnic groups and linguistic groups. Everybody in the House will agree that in this agitation one segment of the exploited people started fighting against another segment of the same exploited people. There are historical reasons for it. The development tasks of the nation could not be completed during the last 30 years. These tasks have remained incomplete. The Government at the Centre did not adopt a proper strategy for providing adequate development and growth which alone could remove distortions, inequities and backwardness of the entire north-eastern region. I have got here with me a long list of such inequities and distortions. But it is not necessary for me now to repeat all these things here. It is now time for the Government to see what effective steps are needed to be taken to remove those inequities, distortions, backwardness and regional imbalance.

In conclusion, I would say that India is one and at the same time, India is many. There are ethnic groups, ethnic cultures, there are many languages and many regional cultures. India is the India of unity in diversity. Monoism and pluralism and all social systems are co-existing. Trends are

there to strengthen the forces of centralisation in the name of national integration. I feel that the question of national integration is the prime question today and the question of national integration can be completely and successfully solved if there is a deliberate and sustained effort in order to blend harmoniously. There is pluralism and monoism, there is diversity and unity—that alone will create a condition which can bring about a permanent solution to the situation that has developed today. I would only urge upon the Government and the hon. Members belonging to all sections of the House that this is not a matter where partisan spirit should take us over. It is a question of national interest, it is a question of national unity and integrity; and that should predominate over our deliberations. I would say that the movement which has taken shape today cannot be suppressed by merely repressive measures. It is a political question, a political problem born out of socio-economic conditions because of distortions, inequality and regional imbalances and a new approach is needed to solve this problem. I hope by accepting this comprehensive resolution, the Government will demonstrate that they are able to rise equal to the occasion and really develop a national consensus on this issue.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (मलीपुरढार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की संख्या ज्यादा है, फिर भी उन को बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time for discussion on this Resolution has been extended by another hour. Those hon. Members who have given their names will get their chance next time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the resolution as presented to the House is not acceptable to our side because it is only an indirect censure motion against the Government. (Interruptions)

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

Sir, in our own way we have been trying to solve the problem of that region. Everybody in India today has got a lot of confidence in Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi is going to protect all those people who are not able to protect themselves. The people of North-Eastern region have got tremendous

confidence in Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she is definitely going to solve this problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue next time.

18.00hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, July 19, 1980/Asadha 28, 1902 (Saka).

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